DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 382 902 CG 026 242

AUTHOR Kann, Laura; And Others
TITLE Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--United States, 1993. CDC Surveillance Summaries.
INSTITUTION Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (DHHS/PHS), Atlanta, GA.
PUB DATE 24 Mar 95
NOTE 64p.
AVAILABLE FROM Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402-9325; single copies available from: CDC, Division of Adolescent and School Health, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Mail Stop K-33, 4770 Buford Highway, N.E., Atlanta, GA 30341-3724 (free).
PUB TYPE Collected Works - Serials (022) -- Reports - Research/Technical (143) -- Statistical Data (110)
JOURNAL CIT MMWR/Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report; v44 nSS-1 Mar 24 1995

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *Drinking; *Drug Use; Health Activities; High Schools; Homicide; *Nutrition; *Physical Activity Level; Risk; Self Destructive Behavior; Self Injurious Behavior; *Sexuality; *Smoking; Statistical Surveys; Suicide; Tables (Data); Violence
IDENTIFIERS Risk Taking Behavior; *Youth Risk Behavior Survey

ABSTRACT

The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Systems monitor six categories of priority health risk behaviors among youth and young adults: (1) behaviors that contribute to intentional or unintentional injuries; (2) tobacco use (3) alcohol and other drug use; (4) sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases; (5) unhealthy dietary behaviors; and (6) physical inactivity. This report summarizes results from the national survey; 24 state surveys; and nine local surveys conducted among high school students during February through May 1993. Results include: 72% of all deaths among school-age youth and young adults are from four causes: motor vehicle crashes, other unintentional injuries, homicide, and suicide; 22.1% of youth had carried a weapon during the 30 days preceding the survey; 8.6% had attempted suicide during the 12 months preceding the survey; 53% of high school students had had sexual intercourse; 30.5% of high school students had smoked cigarettes during the 30 days preceding the survey; and only 15.4% had eaten five or more servings of fruits and vegetables on the day preceding the survey. The document includes a list of reports published in CDC surveillance summaries since January 1, 1985, 25 tables of data, and an appendix of state and local youth risk behavior surveillance system coordinators. (JE)

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CDC

March 24, 1995 / Vol. 44 / No. SS-1

MMWR

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT

CDC Surveillance Summaries

ED 382 902

Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance — United States, 1993

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control
and Prevention (CDC)
Atlanta, Georgia 30333

CG026242

The *MMWR* series of publications is published by the Epidemiology Program Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Atlanta, GA 30333.

SUGGESTED CITATION

General: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *CDC Surveillance Summaries*, March 24, 1995. MMWR 1995;44(No. SS-1).

Specific: [Author(s)]. [Title of particular article]. In: *CDC Surveillance Summaries*, March 24, 1995. MMWR 1995;44(No. SS-1):[inclusive page numbers].

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ..... David Satcher, M.D., Ph.D.
Director

The production of this report as an *MMWR* serial publication was coordinated in:

Epidemiology Program Office ..... Stephen B. Thacker, M.D., M.Sc.
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Single copies of this document are available from CDC's Division of Adolescent and School Health, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Mailstop K-33, 4770 Buford Highway, NE, Atlanta, GA 30341-3724. Telephone: (404) 488-5330.

Reports Published in *CDC Surveillance Summaries* Since January 1, 1985

Subject	Responsible CIO/Agency*	Most Recent Report
Abortion	NCCDPHP	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-6
AIDS/HIV		
Distribution by Racial/Ethnic Group	NCID	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-3
Among Black & Hispanic Children & Women of Childbearing Age	NCEHIC	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-3
Behavioral Risk Factors	NCCDPHP	1991; Vol. 40, No. SS-4
Birth Defects		
B.D. Monitoring Program (see also Malformations)	NCEH	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-1
Contribution of B.D. to Infant Mortality Among Minority Groups	NCEHIC	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-3
Breast & Cervical Cancer	NCCDPHP	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-2
Campylobacter	NCID	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-2
Chancroid	NCPS	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-3
Chlamydia	NCPS	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-3
Cholera	NCID	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-1
Congenital Malformations, Minority Groups	NCEHIC	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-3
Contraception Practices	NCCDPHP	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-4
Cytomegalovirus Disease, Congenital	NCID	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-2
Dengue	NCID	1994; Vol. 43, No. SS-2
Dental Caries & Periodontal Disease Among Mexican-American Children	NCPS	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-3
Diabetes Mellitus	NCCDPHP	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-2
Dracunculiasis	NCID	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-1
Ectopic Pregnancy	NCCDPHP	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-6
Elderly, Hospitalizations Among	NCCDPHP	1991; Vol. 40, No. SS-1
Endometrial & Ovarian Cancers	EPO, NCCDPHP	1986; Vol. 35, No. 2SS
Escherichia coli O157	NCID	1991; Vol. 40, No. SS-1
Evacuation Camps	EPO	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-4
Foodborne Disease	NCID	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-1
Gonorrhea & Syphilis, Teenagers	NCPS	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-3
Hazardous Substances Emergency Events	ATSDR	1994; Vol. 43, No. SS-2
Health Surveillance Systems	IHPO	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-4
Hepatitis	NCID	1985; Vol. 34, No. 1SS
Homicide	NCEHIC	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-3
Homicides, Black Males	NCEHIC	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-1
Hysterectomy	NCCDPHP	1986; Vol. 35, No. 1SS
Infant Mortality (see also National Infant Mortality; Birth Defects; Postneonatal Mortality)	NCEHIC	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-3
Influenza	NCID	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-1
Injury		
Death Rates, Blacks & Whites	NCEHIC	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-3
Drownings	NCEHIC	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-1
Falls, Deaths	NCEHIC	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-1
Firearm-Related Deaths, Unintentional	NCEHIC	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-1
Head & Neck	NCIPC	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-5
In Developing Countries	NCEHIC	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-1
In the Home, Persons <15 Years of Age	NCEHIC	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-1

*Abbreviations

ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
CIO	Centers/Institute/Offices
EPO	Epidemiology Program Office
IHPO	International Health Program Office
NCCDPHP	National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
NCEH	National Center for Environmental Health
NCEHIC	National Center for Environmental Health and Injury Control
NCID	National Center for Infectious Diseases
NCIPC	National Center for Injury Prevention and Control
NCPS	National Center for Prevention Services
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

Reports Published in *CDC Surveillance Summaries* Since January 1, 1985 — Continued

Subject	Responsible CIO/Agency*	Most Recent Report
Motor Vehicle-Related Deaths	NCEHIC	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-1
Objectives of Injury Control, State & Local	NCEHIC	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-1
Objectives of Injury Control, National	NCEHIC	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-1
Residential Fires, Deaths	NCEHIC	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-1
Tap Water Scalds	NCEHIC	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-1
Lead Poisoning, Childhood	NCEHIC	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-4
Low Birth Weight	NCCDPHP	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-3
Maternal Mortality	NCCDPHP	1991; Vol. 40, No. SS-2
Measles	NCPS	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-6
Meningococcal Disease	NCID	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-2
Mining	NIOSH	1986; Vol. 35, No. 2SS
National Infant Mortality (see also Infant Mortality; Birth Defects)	NCCDPHP	1989; Vol. 38, No. SS-3
Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Antimicrobial Resistance in	NCPS	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-3
Nosocomial Infection	NCID	1986; Vol. 35, No. 1SS
Occupational Injuries/Disease		
Asthma	NIOSH	1994; Vol. 43, No. SS-1
Hazards, Occupational	NIOSH	1985; Vol. 34, No. 2SS
In Meatpacking Industry	NIOSH	1985; Vol. 34, No. 1SS
Silicosis	NIOSH	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-5
State Activities	NIOSH	1987; Vol. 36, No. SS-2
Parasites, Intestinal	NCID	1991; Vol. 40, No. SS-4
Pediatric Nutrition	NCCDPHP	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-7
Pertussis	NCPS	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-8
Plague	NCID	1985; Vol. 34, No. 2SS
Plague, American Indians	NCID	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-3
Poliomyelitis	NCPS	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-1
Postneonatal Mortality	NCCDPHP	1991; Vol. 40, No. SS-2
Pregnancy Nutrition	NCCDPHP	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-7
Pregnancy, Teenage	NCCDPHP	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-6
Rabies	NCID	1989; Vol. 38, No. SS-1
Racial/Ethnic Minority Groups	Various	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-3
Respiratory Disease	NCEHIC	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-4
Rotavirus	NCID	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-3
Salmonella	NCID	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-2
Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Italy	NCPS	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-1
Smoking	NCCDPHP	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-3
Smoking-Attributable Mortality	NCCDPHP	1994; Vol. 43, No. SS-1
Tobacco-Use Behaviors	NCCDPHP	1994; Vol. 43, No. SS-3
Streptococcal Disease (Group B)	NCID	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-6
Sudden Unexplained Death Syndrome Among Southeast Asian Refugees	NCEHIC, NCPS	1987; Vol. 36, No. 1SS
Suicides, Persons 15–24 Years of Age	NCEHIC	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-1
Syphilis, Congenital	NCPS	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-6
Syphilis, Primary & Secondary	NCPS	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-3
Tetanus	NCPS	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-8
Trichinosis	NCID	1991; Vol. 40, No. SS-3
Tuberculosis	NCPS	1991; Vol. 40, No. SS-3
Waterborne Disease Outbreaks	NCID	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-5
Years of Potential Life Lost	EPO	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-6
Youth Risk Behavior	NCCDPHP	1995; Vol. 44, No. SS-1

Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance — United States, 1993

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Abstract

Problem/Condition: Priority health risk behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of mortality, morbidity, and social problems among youth and adults often are established during youth, extend into adulthood, and are interrelated.

Reporting Period: February through May 1993.

Description of System: The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) monitors six categories of priority health risk behaviors among youth and young adults: behaviors that contribute to unintentional and intentional injuries, tobacco use, alcohol and other drug use, sexual behaviors, dietary behaviors, and physical activity. The YRBSS includes a national, school-based survey conducted by CDC and state and local school-based surveys conducted by state and local education agencies. This report summarizes results from the national survey, 24 state surveys, and nine local surveys conducted among high school students during February through May 1993.

Results and Interpretation: In the United States, 72% of all deaths among school-age youth and young adults are from four causes: motor vehicle crashes, other unintentional injuries, homicide, and suicide. Results from the 1993 YRBSS suggest that many high school students practice behaviors that may increase their likelihood of death from these four causes: 19.1% rarely or never used a safety belt, 35.3% had ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol during the 30 days preceding the survey, 22.1% had carried a weapon during the 30 days preceding the survey, 80.9% ever drank alcohol, 32.8% ever used marijuana, and 8.6% had attempted suicide during the 12 months preceding the survey. Substantial morbidity and social problems among adolescents also result from unintended pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases, including human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. YRBSS results indicate that in 1993, 53.0% of high school students had had sexual intercourse, 52.8%

of sexually active students had used a condom during last sexual intercourse, and 1.4% ever injected an illegal drug. Among adults, 67% of all deaths are from three causes: heart disease, cancer, and stroke. In 1993, many high school students practiced behaviors that may increase the risk for these health problems: 30.5% of high school students had smoked cigarettes during the 30 days preceding the survey, only 15.4% had eaten five or more servings of fruits and vegetables during the day preceding the survey, and only 34.3% had attended physical education class daily.

Actions Taken: YRBSS data are being used nationwide by health and education officials to improve school health policies and programs designed to reduce risks associated with the leading causes of mortality and morbidity. At the national level, YRBSS data are being used to measure progress toward achieving 26 national health objectives and one of eight National Education Goals.

INTRODUCTION

In the United States, 72% of all deaths among school-age youth and young adults 5–24 years of age are from only four causes: motor vehicle crashes (30% of all deaths in this age group), other unintentional injuries (12%), homicide (19%), and suicide (11%) (*1*). Substantial morbidity and social problems also result from the approximately 1 million pregnancies that occur among adolescents (*2*) and the more than 10 million cases of sexually transmitted diseases (STD) that occur each year among young persons 15–29 years of age (*3*). In the United States, 67% of all deaths and substantial morbidity among adults ≥25 years of age are from only three causes: heart disease (35% of all deaths in this age group), cancer (25%), and stroke (7%) (*1*). Therefore, six categories of behaviors contribute to the leading causes of morbidity and mortality that affect the nation: behaviors that contribute to unintentional and intentional injuries; tobacco use; alcohol and other drug use; sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancy and STD (including human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] infection); unhealthy dietary behaviors; and physical inactivity. These behaviors, which frequently are interrelated, often are established during youth and extend into adulthood.

To monitor the priority health risk behaviors in each of these categories among youth and young adults, CDC developed the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) (*4*). The YRBSS includes national, state,* and local school-based surveys of high school students. National surveys were conducted in 1990, 1991, and 1993.† Comparable state and local surveys were first conducted in 1990, during which time 24 states and eight large cities participated. In 1991, 29 states and 10 cities conducted surveys, as did 43 states and 13 cities in 1993. This report summarizes the results from the 1993 national school-based survey and from selected state and local school-based surveys.

*U.S. territories are included as states.
†The school-based components of the YRBSS were implemented in 1990 and 1991 and then biennially during odd-numbered years thereafter.

METHODS

Sampling

The 1993 national school-based survey employed a three-stage cluster sample design to produce a nationally representative sample of students in grades 9–12. The first-stage sampling frame contained 1,928 primary sampling units (PSUs), consisting of large counties or groups of smaller, adjacent counties. From the 1,928 PSUs, 50 were selected from 16 strata formed on the basis of the degree of urbanization and the relative percentage of black* and Hispanic students in the PSU. The PSUs were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. At the second sampling stage, 199 schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. To enable separate analysis of black and Hispanic students, schools with substantial numbers of black and Hispanic students were sampled at relatively higher rates than were all other schools. The third stage of sampling consisted of randomly selecting one or two intact classes of a required subject (e.g., English or social studies) from grades 9–12 at each chosen school. All students in the selected classes were eligible to participate in the study.

A weighting factor was applied to each student record to adjust for nonresponse and for the oversampling of black and Hispanic students. Numbers of students in other racial/ethnic groups were too small for meaningful analysis. The weights were scaled so that the weighted count of students was equal to the total sample size and so that the weighted proportions of students in each grade matched national population proportions. SUDAAN was used to compute 95% confidence intervals (*5*). The national data are representative of students in grades 9–12 in public and private schools in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

The 1993 state and local school-based surveys employed a two-stage cluster sample design to produce representative samples of students in grades 9–12 in their jurisdiction. In most states and cities, the first-stage sampling frame consisted of all public schools containing any of grades 9–12. Schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. At the second sampling stage, intact classes of a required subject or a required period (e.g., second period) were randomly selected. All students in the selected classes were eligible to participate in the study. Some states and cities modified these procedures to meet their individual needs. For example, in some states and cities classes were selected as the first stage of sampling, or all schools, rather than a sample of schools, were selected to participate.

The data sets from the 24 state and nine local surveys with an overall response rate of at least 60% and appropriate documentation were weighted (Table 1). Weighted data from most of these states and cities can be generalized to all public school students in grades 9–12 in the jurisdiction. The unweighted data from eight state and four local surveys apply only to the students participating in the survey. Surveys from Louisiana and New York excluded students from New Orleans and New York City, respectively.

For the national survey, the school response rate was 78%, and the student response rate was 90%, for an overall response rate of 70% (Table 1). A total of 16,296 questionnaires were completed in 155 schools. For the state and local surveys, school response rates ranged from 48% to 100%, student response rates ranged from 47% to

*In this report, black refers to black, non-Hispanic students.

91%, and overall response rates ranged from 41% to 86%. Sample sizes ranged from 507 to 4,522. In the national, state, and local surveys, students were evenly distributed across grades and between sexes (Table 1).

Incidence rates for two variables were calculated to provide data for monitoring relevant year 2000 national health objectives. For weapon-carrying, students who replied that they carried a weapon 2 or 3 days were assigned a weapon-carrying frequency of 2.5; 4 or 5 days, 4.5; and ≥6 days, 6.0. For physical fighting, students who reported fighting two or three times were assigned a fighting frequency of 2.5; four or five times, 4.5; six or seven times, 6.5; eight or nine times, 8.5; 10 or 11 times, 10.5; and ≥12 times, 12.0.

Data Collection

Survey procedures were designed to protect the students' privacy by allowing for anonymous participation. The self-administered questionnaire was administered in the classroom during a regular class period. Students recorded their responses directly on a computer-scannable booklet or answer sheet. The core questionnaire contained 84 multiple-choice questions. State and local education agencies added or deleted items to meet individual needs. Local parental consent procedures were followed before survey administration.

RESULTS

Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries

Safety-Belt Use

Nationwide, 19.1% of students rarely or never used safety belts when riding in a car or truck driven by someone else (Table 2). White* male students (22.6%) were significantly more likely than white female students (11.5%) to rarely or never use safety belts, and 11th- and 12th-grade male students (25.1% and 24.9%, respectively) were significantly more likely than 11th- and 12th-grade female students (12.9% and 13.5%, respectively) to rarely or never do so. Black students (30.3%) were significantly more likely than white or Hispanic students (17.3% and 19.5%, respectively) to report this behavior. The prevalence rate of rarely or never using safety belts among the state surveys varied nearly eightfold from 6.3% to 48.3% (median: 26.9%) (Table 3). Among the local surveys, the prevalence rate varied nearly sevenfold from 8.4% to 57.0% (median: 33.4%).

Motorcycle-Helmet Use

Nationwide, 26.7% of students had ridden a motorcycle during the 12 months preceding the survey. Of these students, 40.0% rarely or never wore a motorcycle helmet (Table 2). Male and female Hispanic students (58.3% and 62.3%, respectively) were significantly more likely than male and female white students (37.4% and 36.3%, respectively) to rarely or never wear a motorcycle helmet. The prevalence rate of rarely or never wearing a motorcycle helmet ranged from 16.0% to 70.0% (median: 42.1%) among the state surveys and from 30.4% to 68.9% (median: 42.2%) among the local surveys (Table 3).

*In this report, white refers to white, non-Hispanic students.

Bicycle-Helmet Use

Nationwide, 75.3% of students had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months preceding the survey. Of these students, 92.8% rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet (Table 2). Black male students (97.6%) were significantly more likely than white male students (90.8%) to rarely or never wear a bicycle helmet. The prevalence rate of rarely or never wearing a bicycle helmet ranged from 82.0% to 98.0% (median: 95.7%) among the state surveys and from 71.2% to 98.4% (median: 95.5%) among the local surveys (Table 3).

Riding with a Driver Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol

During the 30 days preceding the survey, approximately one third (35.3%) of students nationwide had ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (Table 2). Hispanic male students (45.1%) were significantly more likely than white male students (34.7%) to report this behavior. Riding with a drinking driver was significantly more likely among 12th-grade male students (42.5%) than among 9th- and 10th-grade male students (30.0% and 33.0%, respectively). State survey prevalence rates ranged from 22.6% to 51.9% (median: 36.4%), and local survey prevalence rates ranged from 23.9% to 45.7% (median: 32.0%) (Table 3).

Behaviors that Contribute to Intentional Injuries

Carrying a Weapon

Nearly one fourth (22.1%) of students nationwide had carried a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) during the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 4). An estimated 92.0 weapon-carrying incidents occurred monthly per 100 students. Across all racial/ethnic and grade subgroups, male students were significantly more likely than female students to have carried a weapon. Weapon-carrying was significantly more likely among black female students (18.9%) than among white and Hispanic female students (6.9% and 11.5%, respectively). Prevalence rates ranged from 16.2% to 33.0% (median: 24.4%) among the state surveys and from 19.1% to 35.3% (median: 23.7%) among the local surveys (Table 5).

Nationwide, 7.9% of students had carried a gun during the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 4). Across all racial/ethnic and grade subgroups, male students were significantly more likely than female students to have carried a gun. Black male and black female students (20.9% and 3.8%, respectively) were significantly more likely to have done so than were white male and white female students (12.0% and 1.2%, respectively). State prevalence rates ranged threefold from 5.8% to 17.4% (median: 10.2%), and local prevalence rates ranged more than twofold from 6.6% to 14.0% (median: 10.0%) (Table 5).

Engaging in a Physical Fight

Among students nationwide, 41.8% had been in a physical fight during the 12 months preceding the survey, and 4.0% had been treated by a doctor or nurse for injuries sustained in a physical fight during the same time period (Table 6). An estimated 136.8 physical fighting incidents occurred per 100 students per year. Across all racial/ethnic and grade subgroups, male students were significantly more likely than female students to have been in a physical fight. Participation in a physical fight was significantly more likely to have occurred among black female students (41.8%) than

among white female students (29.5%) and among 9th-grade students (50.4%) than among 10th- (42.2%), 11th- (40.5%), and 12th- (34.8%) grade students. Black male students (8.5%) were significantly more likely than black female students (4.3%) and white male students (4.2%) to have been injured in a physical fight. Among the state surveys, the prevalence rate of physical fighting ranged from 29.8% to 60.8% (median: 40.0%), and the prevalence rate of injurious physical fighting ranged from 2.4% to 12.2% (median: 4.4%) (Table 7). Among the local surveys, the prevalence rate of physical fighting ranged from 35.2% to 51.4% (median: 42.9%), and the prevalence rate of injurious physical fighting ranged from 4.5% to 9.3% (median: 6.3%).

School-Related Violence

Nationwide, 4.4% of students had missed at least 1 day of school during the 30 days preceding the survey because they felt unsafe at school or felt unsafe traveling to or from school (Table 8). Both Hispanic and black male and female students were significantly more likely than white male and female students to miss school because they felt unsafe, and 9th-grade female students (6.4%) were significantly more likely than 12th-grade female students (2.7%) to miss school for this reason. Ninefold differences were observed in the prevalence rates from the state surveys, which ranged from 2.5% to 23.1% (median: 5.4%) (Table 9). Nearly threefold differences were observed in the prevalence rates from the local surveys, which ranged from 6.8% to 17.5% (median: 10.5%).

The prevalence of weapon-carrying on school property during the 30 days preceding the survey was 11.8% nationwide (Table 8). Across all racial/ethnic and grade subgroups, male students were significantly more likely than female students to have carried a weapon on school property. Black female students (11.9%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic female (6.6%) or white female (3.4%) students to have done so. Prevalence rates among the state surveys ranged from 7.9% to 19.3% (median: 12.3%) (Table 9). Prevalence rates among the local surveys ranged from 8.3% to 22.5% (median: 11.7%).

Nationwide, the prevalence of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property during the 12 months preceding the survey was 7.3% (Table 8). White male students (8.1%) and black female students (9.8%) were significantly more likely than white female students (4.4%) to have been threatened or injured with a weapon. Male students in grades 10–12 (9.1%, 9.5%, and 7.6%, respectively) were significantly more likely than female students in the same grades (5.4%, 4.8%, and 3.3%, respectively) to have experienced this. Prevalence rates among the state surveys ranged from 5.8% to 15.2% (median: 8.3%) (Table 9). Prevalence rates among the local surveys ranged from 8.9% to 16.3% (median: 10.8%).

Nationwide, 16.2% of students had been in a physical fight on school property during the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 8). Across all racial/ethnic and grade subgroups, male students were significantly more likely than female students to have been in a physical fight on school property. Black male and female students (28.6% and 15.5%, respectively) were significantly more likely than white male and female students (22.5% and 6.8%, respectively) to have experienced this. Male and female students in grade 9 (33.2% and 12.7%, respectively) were significantly more likely to have been in a physical fight on school property than those in grades 11 (20.0% and 7.0%, respectively) and 12 (16.5% and 6.1%, respectively). Among the state surveys,

the prevalence rate ranged from 12.5% to 39.1% (median: 16.1%) (Table 9). Among the local surveys, the prevalence rate ranged from 13.3% to 22.5% (median: 17.7%).

Nationwide, approximately one third of students (32.7%) had property (e.g., a car, clothing, or books) stolen or deliberately damaged on school property during the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 8). Across all racial/ethnic and grade subgroups (except Hispanic students), male students were significantly more likely than female students to have had property stolen or damaged. Male and female 9th-grade students (41.3% and 33.0%, respectively) were significantly more likely than male and female 12th-grade students (33.2% and 24.2%, respectively) to have experienced this. Prevalence rates ranged from 20.8% to 59.3% (median: 33.0%) among the state surveys and from 23.0% to 38.7% (median: 32.5%) among the local surveys (Table 9).

Suicide Ideation and Attempts

Nearly one fourth (24.1%) of students nationwide had seriously considered attempting suicide during the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 10). Across all racial/ethnic subgroups, female students were significantly more likely than male students to have considered attempting suicide. Hispanic female students (34.1%) were significantly more likely than black and white female students (24.5% and 29.7%, respectively) to have considered this. Prevalence rates ranged from 13.8% to 29.3% (median: 25.1%) across the state surveys and from 18.9% to 25.7% (median: 22.7%) across the local surveys (Table 11).

More serious suicide ideation was observed among the 19.0% of students nationwide who had made a specific plan to attempt suicide during the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 10). Across all racial/ethnic and grade subgroups (except black students and 11th-grade students), female students were significantly more likely than male students to have made such a plan. Hispanic female students (26.6%) were significantly more likely than black female students (19.5%) to have made a plan to attempt suicide. Prevalence rates among the state surveys ranged from 11.8% to 29.1% (median: 20.3%). Prevalence rates among the local surveys ranged from 15.0% to 22.2% (median: 17.1%).

Nationwide, 8.6% of students had actually attempted suicide during the 12 months preceding the survey, and 2.7% reported an attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (Table 10). Across all racial/ethnic and grade subgroups, female students were significantly more likely than male students to have attempted suicide. Suicide attempts were significantly more likely among Hispanic male students (7.4%) than among white male students (4.4%) and among Hispanic female students (19.7%) than among white and black female students (11.3% and 11.2%, respectively). The percentage of students attempting suicide ranged from 7.8% to 26.3% (median: 10.2%) across the state surveys and from 9.6% to 13.5% (median: 10.8%) across the local surveys (Table 11). Across all racial/ethnic and grade subgroups (except black students and students in grades 9 and 12), female students were significantly more likely than male students to have made a suicide attempt that required subsequent medical attention (Table 10). The prevalence of injurious suicide attempts ranged from 1.9% to 9.4% (median: 3.1%) across the state surveys and from 2.3% to 4.7% (median: 3.6%) across the local surveys (Table 11).

Tobacco Use

Cigarette Use

Nationwide, 69.5% of students had ever tried cigarette smoking (Table 12). Students in grades 11 and 12 (73.3% and 73.9%, respectively) were significantly more likely than students in grades 9 and 10 (62.8% and 66.9%, respectively) to have done so. Prevalence rates among the state surveys ranged from 46.4% to 76.8% (median: 69.4%); among the local surveys, prevalence rates ranged from 59.3% to 69.7% (median: 64.7%) (Table 13).

Nearly one third of students (30.5%) nationwide had smoked cigarettes on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current cigarette use) (Table 12). White and Hispanic male and female students were significantly more likely than black male and female students to report current cigarette use. Prevalence rates among the state surveys ranged from 17.4% to 38.9% (median: 30.9%); among the local surveys, prevalence rates ranged from 12.9% to 25.9% (median: 20.1%) (Table 13).

Nationwide, 13.8% of students had smoked cigarettes on ≥20 of the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., frequent cigarette use) (Table 12). White students (16.1%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic and black students (7.7% and 4.6%, respectively) to report frequent cigarette use. Students in grades 11 and 12 (15.3% and 17.8%, respectively) were significantly more likely than students in grade 9 (8.8%) to do so. Prevalence rates among the state surveys ranged from 8.2% to 19.9% (median: 14.1%); among the local surveys, prevalence rates ranged from 3.0% to 10.5% (median: 6.1%) (Table 13).

Nearly one fourth (24.7%) of high school students had ever smoked at least one cigarette every day for 30 days (i.e., regular cigarette use) (Table 12). White students (28.4%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic and black students (18.6% and 9.2%, respectively) to report regular cigarette use, and Hispanic students were significantly more likely than black students to report regular cigarette use. Students in grades 11 and 12 (27.2% and 28.4%, respectively) were significantly more likely than students in grade 9 (20.9%) to have done so. A tenfold variation was observed in prevalence rates across state surveys, which ranged from 3.1% to 32.4% (median: 24.7%). Prevalence rates among the local surveys ranged from 7.2% to 18.8% (median: 15.1%) (Table 13).

Smokeless Tobacco Use

Nationwide, more than one in 10 students (11.5%) had used smokeless tobacco during the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 12). Across all racial/ethnic and grade subgroups, male students were significantly more likely than female students to use smokeless tobacco. White male students (26.0%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic or black male students (8.0% and 4.7%, respectively) to do so. A twelvefold variation in prevalence rates was observed across the state surveys, which ranged from 1.8% to 24.0% (median: 11.9%) (Table 13). A fourfold variation was observed across the local surveys, which ranged from 1.5% to 8.4% (median: 2.8%).

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Alcohol Use

Nationwide, 80.9% of students had had at least one drink of alcohol during their lifetime (Table 14). Students in grades 11 and 12 (84.9% and 87.6%, respectively) were significantly more likely than students in grades 9 and 10 (72.9% and 76.8%, respectively) to have had at least one drink of alcohol. The prevalence of alcohol use across the state surveys ranged from 45.7% to 86.1% (median: 77.6%) (Table 15). The range across the local surveys was 60.5% to 79.0% (median: 73.4%).

Nationwide, nearly half of all students (48.0%) had had at least one drink of alcohol during the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current alcohol use) (Table 14). This behavior was significantly more likely among black male students (48.2%) than among black female students (37.1%) and among male students in grade 12 (60.5%) than among female students in grade 12 (52.0%). White female students (48.6%) were significantly more likely than black female students (37.1%) to report current alcohol use, as were male students in grades 11 and 12 (53.6% and 60.5%, respectively) compared with male students in grade 9 (40.2%). Female students in grade 12 (52.0%) were significantly more likely to engage in this behavior than female students in grade 9 (40.5%). Prevalence rates across the state surveys ranged from 26.0% to 61.2% (median: 47.3%), and across the local surveys, from 32.9% to 46.4% (median: 41.4%).

Nationwide, 30.0% of students had had five or more drinks of alcohol on at least one occasion during the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., episodic heavy drinking) (Table 14). Across all racial/ethnic and grade subgroups (except 9th- and 10th-grade students), male students were significantly more likely than female students to report episodic heavy drinking. This behavior was significantly more common among white and Hispanic male (35.6% and 39.4%, respectively) and female (29.3% and 27.6%, respectively) students than among black male (25.1%) and female (13.3%) students; this behavior also was more common among male students in grades 11 and 12 (37.1% and 45.0%, respectively) than among those in grades 9 and 10 (24.0% and 27.2%, respectively). Female students in grade 12 (33.0%) were significantly more likely than female students in grades 9–11 (19.7%, 25.3%, and 25.1%, respectively) to report episodic heavy drinking. A more than fourfold variation was observed in prevalence rates across the state surveys, which ranged from 9.3% to 44.3% (median: 28.8%) (Table 15). Across the local surveys, prevalence rates ranged from 14.1% to 24.7% (median: 19.4%).

Marijuana Use

Nearly one third (32.8%) of students nationwide had used marijuana during their lifetime, and 17.7% had used marijuana at least once during the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current marijuana use) (Table 14). Black male students were significantly more likely than black female students to report lifetime (41.1% and 26.3%, respectively) and current marijuana use (24.3% and 13.0%, respectively). Hispanic male students (41.5%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic female students (29.5%) to report lifetime marijuana use. Lifetime and current use was significantly more likely among male and female students in grade 12 than among male and female students in grade 9. Male students in grade 9 were significantly more likely than female students in the same grade to report lifetime (28.8% and 19.7%, respectively) and current (16.3% and 9.7%, respectively) marijuana use. Male students in grade 12 (45.5%) were

significantly more likely than female students in the same grade (35.8%) to report lifetime marijuana use. Lifetime marijuana use ranged from 16.3% to 40.0% (median: 27.9%) across the state surveys and from 23.8% to 40.5% (median: 29.5%) across the local surveys (Table 15). Current marijuana use ranged from 7.4% to 22.0% (median: 14.1%) across the state surveys and from 11.8% to 22.7% (median: 17.8%) across the local surveys.

Cocaine Use

Nationwide, 4.9% of students had used cocaine during their lifetime, and 1.9% had used cocaine at least once during the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current cocaine use) (Table 16). Hispanic male and female students were significantly more likely than white and black male and female students to report lifetime and current cocaine use. White male and female students (5.3% and 3.9%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black male and female students (1.9% and 1.2%, respectively) to report lifetime cocaine use. A fourfold variation in lifetime and current cocaine use was observed across the state and local surveys (Table 17). Lifetime cocaine use ranged from 2.0% to 9.7% (median: 5.1%) among the state surveys and from 1.4% to 8.8% (median: 3.8%) among the local surveys. Current cocaine use ranged from 0.7% to 4.4% (median: 2.2%) among the state surveys and from 0.4% to 4.3% (median: 1.9%) among the local surveys.

Nationwide, 2.6% of students had used crack or freebase forms of cocaine during their lifetime (Table 16). Hispanic male (7.1%) and female (5.5%) students were significantly more likely than white and black male (2.6% and 1.6%, respectively) and female (2.0% and 0.6%, respectively) students to have used these drugs. A fivefold variation in crack or freebase use was observed across the state surveys, which ranged from 1.1% to 5.6% (median: 3.4%); a sevenfold variation was observed across the local surveys, which ranged from 0.7% to 5.0% (median: 2.0%) (Table 17).

Steroid Use

Nationwide, 2.2% of students had used steroids without a doctor's prescription during their lifetime (Table 16). White and black male students and male students in grades 11 and 12 were significantly more likely than female students in the same subgroups to have used steroids. Lifetime steroid use ranged from 1.8% to 5.4% (median: 3.5%) across the state surveys and from 1.6% to 3.8% (median: 2.8%) across the local surveys (Table 17).

Injected-Drug Use (IDU)

Nationwide, 1.4% of students had injected illegal drugs during their lifetime* (Table 16). White male students (1.8%) and male students in grade 12 (1.9%) were significantly more likely than white female students (0.7%) and female students in grade 12 (0.4%) to have reported IDU. Prevalence rates for IDU ranged from 1.0% to 3.8% (median: 2.2%) across the state surveys and from 0.5% to 2.6% (median: 1.5%) across the local surveys (Table 17).

*Students were classified as injecting-drug users only if they a) reported injecting-drug use not prescribed by a physician and b) answered "one or more" to any of these questions: "During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine including powder, crack, or freebase?"; "During your life, how many times have you used any other type of illegal drug such as LSD, PCP, ecstacy, mushrooms, speed, ice, heroin, or pills without a doctor's prescription?"; or "During your life, how many times have you taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription?"

Tobacco, Alcohol, and Other Drug Use on School Property

Nationwide, 13.2% of students had smoked cigarettes on school property during the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 18). White and Hispanic students (14.6% and 11.1%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black students (5.9%) to have done so. Across the state surveys, 8.2%–19.9% (median: 13.5%) of students had smoked cigarettes on school property (Table 19). Across the local surveys, the prevalence rates ranged from 4.0% to 17.0% (median: 9.7%).

Smokeless tobacco use on school property during the 30 days preceding the survey was reported by 6.8% of students nationwide (Table 18). Across all racial/ethnic and grade subgroups, male students were significantly more likely than female students to have used smokeless tobacco on school property. White male students (16.0%) were significantly more likely to have engaged in this behavior than black and Hispanic male students (2.8% and 4.4%, respectively). A fourfold variation was observed across the state surveys, which ranged from 3.8% to 16.2% (median: 7.4%) (Table 19). A threefold variation was observed across the local surveys, which ranged from 0.7% to 2.6% (median: 1.1%).

Nationwide, 5.2% of students had had at least one drink of alcohol on school property during the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 18). Male students in grade 12 (7.5%) were significantly more likely than female students in the same grade (3.5%) to have engaged in this behavior. Prevalence rates across the state surveys ranged from 4.1% to 12.3% (median: 6.2%) and across the local surveys from 4.1% to 12.2% (median: 6.2%) (Table 19).

Nationwide, 5.6% of students had used marijuana on school property during the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 18). Across all racial/ethnic subgroups, male students were significantly more likely than female students to have engaged in this behavior. Prevalence rates ranged from 1.8% to 8.1% (median: 4.5%) across the state surveys and from 4.6% to 9.3% (median: 5.8%) across the local surveys (Table 19).

Nearly one fourth (24.0%) of students had been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 18). Among white and Hispanic students, male students were significantly more likely than female students to have been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug. Hispanic male and female students were significantly more likely than white and black male and female students to have experienced this. Prevalence rates across the state surveys ranged from 11.0% to 31.4% (median: 22.0%) and across the local surveys from 12.8% to 36.7% (median: 21.3%) (Table 19).

Sexual Behaviors that Contribute to Unintended Pregnancy and STD

Sexual Intercourse

Nationwide, more than half (53.0%) of all students had had sexual intercourse during their lifetime (Table 20). Black, Hispanic, and 9th-grade male students were significantly more likely than female students in the same subgroups to have done so. Black male and female students (89.2% and 70.4%, respectively) were significantly more likely than white male and female students (49.3% and 47.4%, respectively) and Hispanic male and female (63.5% and 48.3%) students to have had sexual intercourse, and Hispanic male students (63.5%) were significantly more likely than white male students (49.3%) to have done so. Among female students, the prevalence rates increased significantly from grades 9–12; among male students the prevalence rates

increased significantly from grades 10–12. Prevalence rates ranged from 43.0% to 69.0% (median: 54.5%) across the state surveys and from 39.6% to 79.2% (median: 60.6%) across the local surveys (Table 21).

The percentage of students nationwide who had had sexual intercourse during their lifetime with four or more sex partners was 18.8% (Table 20). Black and Hispanic male students and 9th- and 10th-grade male students were significantly more likely to have had four or more sex partners than were female students in the same subgroups. This behavior was significantly more likely among black male and female students (58.8% and 27.2%, respectively) than among Hispanic male and female students (26.3% and 11.0%, respectively) and white male and female students (15.2% and 13.3%). This behavior also was significantly more likely among male and female students in grades 11 (23.1% and 16.3%, respectively) and 12 (30.7% and 23.2%, respectively) than among male and female students in grades 9 (15.4% and 6.2%, respectively) and 10 (18.9% and 12.8%, respectively). Prevalence rates across the state surveys ranged from 11.4% to 30.1% (median: 19.3%) and across the local surveys from 14.8% to 45.3% (median: 25.9%) (Table 21).

More than one third (37.6%) of students nationwide had had sexual intercourse during the 3 months preceding the survey (i.e., current sexual activity) (Table 20). Black male students (65.1%) were significantly more likely than black female students (53.2%) to be currently sexually active. This behavior was significantly more likely among black male and female students (65.1% and 53.2%, respectively) than among white male and female students (32.9% and 35.2%, respectively) and Hispanic male and female students (40.7% and 37.9%, respectively); current sexual activity also was significantly more likely among male and female students in grade 12 than among male and female students in grades 9–11. Prevalence rates among the state surveys ranged from 28.5% to 50.6% (median: 38.4%) (Table 21). Prevalence rates among the local surveys ranged from 28.5% to 61.2% (median: 42.0%).

Condom Use

Among currently sexually active students nationwide, 52.8% reported that they or their partner had used a condom during last sexual intercourse (Table 20). Across all racial/ethnic and grade subgroups (except 9th-grade students), male students were significantly more likely than female students to have reported that a condom was used. White and black female students (46.1% and 47.8%, respectively) were significantly more likely than Hispanic female students (36.9%) to have reported condom use. This behavior was reported significantly more often by female students in grade 9 (59.2%) than by female students in grade 12 (41.2%) and by male students in grade 11 (64.8%) than by male students in grade 12 (51.5%). Prevalence rates across the state surveys ranged from 27.6% to 59.6% (median: 52.0%) and across the local surveys from 47.4% to 65.0% (median: 59.8%) (Table 21).

Birth Control Pill Use

Among sexually active students nationwide, 18.4% reported that they or their partner had used birth control pills during last sexual intercourse (Table 20). Black female students (20.6%) were significantly more likely than black male students (10.5%) to have reported use of birth control pills. This behavior was significantly more likely to have been reported by white female students (24.0%) than by Hispanic female students (15.3%) and by male and female students in grade 12 than by male students in

grades 9–11 and female students in grades 9–10. A sixfold variation in prevalence rates was observed across the state surveys, which ranged from 4.8% to 31.3% (median: 17.9%) (Table 21). More than a twofold variation was observed across the local surveys, which ranged from 7.8% to 18.8% (median: 11.5%).

Dietary Behaviors

Perceived Overweight

One third (34.3%) of all students nationwide thought they were overweight (Table 22). Across all racial/ethnic and grade subgroups, female students were significantly more likely than male students to identify themselves as being overweight. White and Hispanic female students (47.5% and 45.4%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black female students (32.2%) to consider themselves overweight. Hispanic male students (32.0%) were significantly more likely than white and black male students (23.9% and 20.8%, respectively) to identify themselves as being overweight. Prevalence rates across the state surveys ranged from 21.7% to 40.8% (median: 33.4%) and across the local surveys from 22.0% to 32.5% (median: 28.1%) (Table 23).

Attempted Weight Loss

Nationwide, 40.3% of students were attempting weight loss (Table 22). Across all racial/ethnic and grade subgroups, female students were significantly more likely than male students to have been attempting to lose weight. Attempted weight loss was significantly more likely among white and Hispanic female students (61.3% and 61.4%, respectively) than among black female students (44.0%). Hispanic male students (32.8%) were significantly more likely than white and black male students (22.3% and 19.9%, respectively) to have been trying to lose weight. Prevalence rates ranged from 28.7% to 47.3% (median: 41.5%) across the state surveys and from 28.5% to 40.5% (median: 36.4%) across the local surveys (Table 23).

Fruits and Vegetables

Nationwide, 15.4% of students had eaten five or more servings of fruits and vegetables* during the day preceding the survey (Table 22). White male and 9th-grade male students (18.4% and 20.8%, respectively) were significantly more likely to have eaten five or more servings than were white female and 9th-grade female students (13.5% and 15.5%, respectively), and white male and female students (18.4% and 13.5%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black male and female students (11.0% and 7.2%, respectively) to have done so. Prevalence rates across the state surveys ranged from 7.6% to 21.4% (median: 14.6%) and across the local surveys from 10.0% to 21.2% (median: 12.5%) (Table 23).

Foods Typically High in Fat Content

Two thirds (66.2%) of students nationwide had eaten two or fewer servings of foods typically high in fat content† during the day preceding the survey (Table 22). Across all racial/ethnic and grade subgroups, female students were significantly more likely than male students to have eaten two or fewer servings of such foods. White and Hispanic female students (77.1% and 79.0%, respectively) were significantly more likely to have

*Fruit, fruit juice, green salad, and cooked vegetables.
†Hamburgers, hot dogs, or sausage; french fries or potato chips; and cookies, doughnuts, pie, or cake.

done so than were black female students (63.2%), and Hispanic male students (66.2%) were significantly more likely than white and black male students (56.4% and 54.5%, respectively) to have done so. Across the state surveys, prevalence rates ranged from 58.4% to 89.9% (median: 63.2%), and across the local surveys, the prevalence rates ranged from 56.9% to 77.0% (median: 69.5%) (Table 23).

Physical Activity

Vigorous Physical Activity

Nearly two thirds (65.8%) of students nationwide had participated in activities that made them sweat and breathe hard for at least 20 minutes on ≥3 of the 7 days preceding the survey (i.e., vigorous physical activity) (Table 24). Across all racial/ethnic and grade subgroups, male students were significantly more likely than female students to report vigorous physical activity. Vigorous physical activity was significantly more likely among white female students (58.8%) than among black or Hispanic female students (48.8% and 50.0%, respectively), and significantly more likely among male and female students in grade 9 (81.2% and 67.5%, respectively) than among those in grades 11 (71.4% and 52.7%, respectively) and 12 (69.8% and 45.4%, respectively). Prevalence rates of vigorous physical activity ranged from 51.7% to 73.3% (median: 64.4%) across the state surveys and from 44.8% to 68.6% (median: 57.0%) across the local surveys (Table 25).

Stretching Exercises

Nationwide, 54.5% of students had done stretching exercises (e.g., toe touching, knee bending, and leg stretching) on ≥3 of the 7 days preceding the survey (Table 24). White female students (55.6%) were significantly more likely than black and Hispanic female students (43.2% and 46.8%, respectively) to have done stretching exercises. Male and female students in grade 9 (62.9% and 65.9%, respectively) were significantly more likely than those in grades 11 (53.3% and 48.4%, respectively) and 12 (52.6% and 41.1%, respectively) to have done so. Across the state surveys, prevalence rates ranged from 23.7% to 48.8% (median: 39.7%); across the local surveys, prevalence rates ranged from 24.8% to 51.6% (median: 33.8%) (Table 25).

Strengthening Exercises

Approximately half (51.9%) of students nationwide had done strengthening exercises (e.g., push-ups, sit-ups, and weight lifting) on ≥3 of the 7 days preceding the survey (Table 24). Across all racial/ethnic and grade subgroups, male students were significantly more likely than female students to have done strengthening exercises. This activity was significantly more frequent among white female students (44.0%) than among black female students (33.3%) and among male and female students in grade 9 (69.1% and 52.2%, respectively) than among those in grades 11 (58.5% and 37.5%, respectively) and 12 (54.7% and 34.3%, respectively). Prevalence rates ranged from 21.8% to 43.6% (median: 35.7%) across the state surveys and from 25.0% to 38.4% (median: 31.2%) across the local surveys (Table 25).

Participation in Physical Education (PE) Class

Nationwide, about half (52.1%) of students were enrolled in a PE class (Table 24). Black male students (62.8%) were significantly more likely than black female students

(48.7%) to have been enrolled in a PE class. Enrollment in a PE class was significantly more likely among male and female students in grade 9 than among those in grades 10–12. The percentage of students enrolled in PE ranged from 21.6% to 94.9% (median: 52.4%) across the state surveys and from 37.4% to 92.6% (median: 58.5%) across the local surveys (Table 25).

Approximately one third (34.3%) of students nationwide had attended PE daily (Table 24). Black male students (48.6%) were significantly more likely than white male students (34.8%) to have attended PE daily, and male and female students in grades 9 (52.7% and 52.7%, respectively) and 10 (43.6% and 35.9%, respectively) were significantly more likely than those in grades 11 (26.7% and 20.9%, respectively) and 12 (28.4% and 17.1%, respectively) to have attended PE daily. Wide variation was observed across the state surveys, where prevalence rates ranged from 9.5% to 69.4% (median: 35.7%), and across the local surveys, where prevalence rates ranged from 9.8% to 80.5% (median: 39.8%) (Table 25).

DISCUSSION

These results indicate that many high school students throughout the United States practice behaviors that place them at risk for serious health problems. Considerable variation occurs from state to state and from city to city for some priority health risk behaviors. For example, among the state surveys, a fivefold variation or greater was identified for not using safety belts, not attending school because of concerns about safety, injurious physical fighting, injurious suicide attempts, regular cigarette smoking, smokeless tobacco use, current cocaine use, birth control pill use, and not attending PE class daily. Among the local surveys, a similar level of variation was found for safety belt use, lifetime cocaine use, current cocaine use, lifetime crack use, and daily attendance in a PE class. This variation may be attributable to differences in state and local laws and policies, enforcement practices, access to illegal drugs, available intervention programs, and prevailing norms and practices. For example, among the states, the percentage of students who attended PE class daily ranged from 9.5% in New York to 69.4% in Illinois, where high school students are required by state mandate to attend a PE class daily; among the cities, such attendance ranged from 9.8% in Boston to 80.5% in Chicago.

The median prevalence rates for the state surveys and for the local surveys were similar for all categories of behavior except for tobacco use. Whereas the median prevalence rates for having ever tried cigarette smoking were similar for both types of surveys (69.4% vs. 64.7%, respectively), the median prevalence rates for all other tobacco-related behaviors (i.e., current, frequent, and regular cigarette use and smokeless tobacco use) were significantly higher in the state surveys than in the local surveys. These findings suggest that although high school students throughout the nation try cigarette smoking at similar rates, those living in larger cities are apparently less likely to continue use than are their peers who live in smaller cities and towns.

These data, which include the differences between subgroups, are consistent with results from other national school-based surveys (*6–8*). In general, male students were most likely to report injury-related behaviors, smokeless tobacco use, and various types of drug use (e.g., binge drinking, marijuana use, steroid use, and IDU) and female students were most likely to report suicide-related behaviors and weight loss attempts. White students were most likely to report tobacco use and some types of

physical activity (vigorous physical activity and strengthening exercises); black students were most likely to report weapon-carrying, physical fighting, and sexual behaviors; and Hispanic students were most likely to report current alcohol use, binge drinking, and cocaine and crack use. Weapon-carrying, physical fighting, condom use, and participation in physical activities occurred most frequently among students in grades 9–10, whereas cigarette smoking, alcohol and marijuana use, and sexual behaviors (except condom use) occurred most frequently among students in grades 11–12. These sex, grade, and race/ethnicity findings can assist in identifying groups with higher prevalences of risk behaviors. However, the underlying causes (e.g., education levels, economic factors, or cultural influences) for within-subgroup differences could not be addressed in this analysis.

The YRBSS is the first school-based surveillance system to monitor priority health risk behaviors among representative samples of students at the national, state, and local levels. Since the system was implemented in 1990, the number of participating states and cities has increased by 44%. YRBSS data increasingly are being used by health and education officials to improve school health policies and programs. For example, in Massachusetts, YRBSS data were used to support the passage of a new excise tax on tobacco products. The increased revenue is being provided to local schools to support health education programs. In San Diego, YRBSS data are being used to develop a countywide strategic plan for child and adolescent health care. Once the plan is implemented, YRBSS data will be used to help monitor program impact. In South Dakota, YRBSS updates are provided annually to the state legislature to help establish priorities for relevant legislation. In New Mexico, YRBSS results have been distributed to every school district in the state to help districts develop or select programs to best meet student needs. At the national level, YRBSS data are being used to measure progress toward achieving 26 national health objectives (*9*). YRBSS data also are being used to measure one of the eight National Education Goals, which states, "By the year 2000, every school in the U.S. will be free of drugs, violence, and the unauthorized presence of firearms and alcohol and will offer a disciplined environment conducive to learning," (*10*).

New components are being added to the YRBSS to help monitor both youth who do not attend school and youth who attend college. In 1992, a national household-based survey of persons 12–21 years of age was conducted as part of CDC's National Health Interview Survey (*11,12*). Because youth who were not attending school were oversampled, the health risk behaviors practiced by this group nationwide could be systematically examined for the first time. A national survey of undergraduate college students is being conducted during Spring 1995. These new components of the YRBSS will provide the additional data needed for prevention programs to address these other groups of adolescents and young adults.

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TABLE 1. Size, response rates, and demographic characteristics of samples — United States and selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993

Site	Sample size	Response rate (%)			Sex (%)		Grade (%)				Race/Ethnicity (%)			
		School	Student	Overall	Female	Male	9th	10th	11th	12th	White*	Black*	Hispanic	Other
NATIONAL SURVEY	16,296	78	90	70	48.2	51.8	24.1	23.4	25.4	26.9	71.0	13.9	8.6	6.5
STATE SURVEYS														
Weighted data														
Alabama	4,463	98	87	85	49.8	50.2	30.7	25.5	22.3	21.0	62.7	33.3	1.1	2.8
American Samoa†	1,065	100	81	81	45.4	54.6	27.0	26.3	24.8	21.9	2.6	1.9	0.8	94.7
Georgia	1,621	78	82	64	50.5	49.5	32.2	25.7	21.6	20.1	57.4	37.4	1.8	3.4
Hawaii	1,577	100	63	63	47.9	52.1	29.0	25.7	24.8	20.4	15.7	2.4	4.2	77.8
Idaho	4,032	72	86	62	52.2	47.8	27.5	26.3	24.0	21.9	88.8	1.2	4.3	5.7
Illinois	4,087	NA§	NA	73	49.8	50.2	25.3	27.7	24.5	22.4	65.9	18.4	9.4	6.3
Louisiana¶	1,414	100	86	86	50.9	49.1	31.7	26.5	22.2	19.5	50.8	45.7	0.8	2.8
Massachusetts	3,321	88	80	70	49.0	51.0	27.4	25.8	23.8	22.8	78.0	6.7	6.0	9.4
Mississippi	1,449	94	88	83	50.2	49.8	31.2	26.3	22.2	20.3	49.9	47.2	0.5	2.4
Montana	2,523	70	86	60	47.8	52.2	27.5	25.9	23.9	22.5	89.1	0.8	1.8	8.3
Nebraska	3,178	75	88	66	48.9	51.1	27.1	25.6	23.5	23.7	91.6	1.2	3.4	3.9
Nevada	2,030	85	76	65	49.1	50.9	27.9	27.2	24.5	20.4	66.7	7.4	13.5	12.5
New Hampshire	2,691	83	85	71	49.3	50.7	28.0	25.8	23.7	22.5	93.9	0.7	1.3	4.1
New York¶	4,093	70	86	60	49.3	50.7	27.3	25.7	23.7	23.2	79.2	7.7	5.5	7.5
North Carolina	2,760	83	82	68	50.4	49.6	30.0	26.8	22.3	20.8	64.3	29.5	1.3	4.8
Ohio	2,461	90	82	74	48.9	51.1	28.8	25.1	23.6	22.4	76.3	16.8	2.7	4.2
South Carolina	4,800	77	87	67	49.1	50.9	32.2	26.3	21.2	20.0	58.5	40.0	0.3	1.2
South Dakota	1,348	72	91	66	49.2	50.8	27.3	26.0	24.3	22.4	93.9	1.4	0.6	4.2
Tennessee	3,323	73	88	64	48.9	51.1	25.6	28.5	24.3	21.6	85.9	11.3	0.6	2.2
Utah	4,522	94	82	77	49.1	50.9	25.7	26.9	25.1	22.1	86.8	1.5	4.2	7.6
Vermont	6,695	72	86	62	48.5	51.5	27.1	25.8	23.9	23.3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands†	911	100	78	78	51.7	48.3	33.8	25.5	20.7	19.9	1.0	86.0	7.3	5.7
West Virginia	2,820	100	84	84	49.4	50.6	27.9	25.5	23.5	22.9	92.4	3.7	0.7	3.2
Wisconsin	3,320	69	87	60	48.7	51.3	27.1	24.9	24.6	23.2	86.7	5.2	2.8	5.3
Unweighted data														
Arkansas	3,463	48	85	41	49.2	50.8	18.0	19.9	15.4	18.6	73.2	22.7	1.1	3.1
Delaware	2,873	79	91	72	50.3	49.7	28.2	29.0	28.8	13.8	67.6	23.4	3.0	6.0
Kentucky	1,122	56	87	49	52.2	47.8	17.9	25.4	25.7	31.0	91.8	6.0	0.5	1.6
Maine	2,422	65	90	58	51.5	48.5	28.3	25.5	22.9	23.0	92.4	1.4	1.1	5.2
New Jersey	2,165	53	84	45	52.1	47.9	28.4	19.4	20.4	30.7	54.2	19.5	15.1	11.2
New Mexico	1,714	63	73	46	48.7	51.3	33.7	22.7	26.8	16.4	34.1	2.4	56.1	7.4
Oregon	2,620	51	82	42	50.5	49.5	28.8	29.7	19.0	22.2	82.8	3.3	3.7	10.2
Wyoming	3,245	67	78	52	47.8	52.2	29.2	27.8	21.9	20.3	84.6	1.6	6.8	7.1

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TABLE 1. Size, response rates, and demographic characteristics of samples — United States and selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993 — Continued

Site	Sample size	Response rate (%)			Sex (%)		Grade (%)				Race/Ethnicity (%)			
		School	Student	Overall	Female	Male	9th	10th	11th	12th	White*	Black*	Hispanic	Other
LOCAL SURVEYS														
Weighted data														
Boston	1,421	94	70	66	49.9	50.1	29.1	26.5	24.2	19.6	20.5	39.2	21.5	18.9
Chicago	1,822	97	70	68	50.8	49.2	18.4	33.6	26.5	21.2	12.2	47.6	31.6	8.6
Dallas	3,291	100	81	81	51.9	48.1	29.0	43.3	17.4	10.1	13.8	45.3	35.3	5.7
Dist. of Columbia	1,827	100	82	82	54.3	45.7	7.9	37.6	29.7	24.3	1.9	86.2	5.0	6.9
Fort Lauderdale	1,648	100	81	81	49.6	50.4	32.3	27.4	22.4	17.6	52.6	26.6	13.2	7.5
Jersey City	507	100	85	85	50.5	49.5	39.4	24.0	18.7	17.9	7.1	47.8	28.3	16.8
Miami	1,606	100	80	80	49.1	50.9	26.7	26.7	23.1	23.1	11.1	35.0	47.2	6.7
San Diego	1,788	100	73	73	49.8	50.2	25.6	26.7	25.6	20.4	34.7	14.5	25.0	25.9
Seattle	2,525	100	79	79	49.4	50.6	27.8	25.6	23.5	22.7	35.9	17.6	3.8	42.6
Unweighted data														
New Orleans	974	100	47	47	58.5	41.5	23.2	23.9	28.3	24.4	6.9	83.5	2.4	7.3
New York City	1,220	80	72	58	52.6	47.4	26.2	31.8	22.8	19.1	17.2	37.2	27.2	18.4
Philadelphia	1,513	100	67	67	51.6	48.4	33.4	16.2	21.6	28.6	21.6	58.2	9.5	10.6
San Francisco	2,753	100	57	57	52.2	47.8	31.6	31.1	21.5	15.3	13.5	15.0	17.6	53.9

*Non-Hispanic.
†U.S. territories are included as states.
§Not available.
¶Survey did not include students from the state's largest city.

TABLE 2. Percentage of high school students who rarely or never used safety belts,* motorcycle helmets,† or bicycle helmets,§ and who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol,¶ by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1993

Category	Rarely or never used safety belts			Rarely or never used motorcycle helmets			Rarely or never used bicycle helmets			Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity												
White, non-Hispanic	11.5 (±2.3)**	22.6 (±4.0)	17.3 (±3.1)	36.3 (±9.6)	37.4 (±5.3)	37.2 (±5.9)	93.1 (±3.1)	90.8 (±3.4)	91.9 (±3.1)	33.5 (±4.3)	34.7 (±3.6)	34.1 (±3.5)
Black, non-Hispanic	26.2 (±4.2)	34.5 (±6.4)	30.3 (±4.5)	52.3 (±13.8)	46.9 (±9.9)	48.4 (±7.7)	96.4 (±2.2)	97.6 (±1.1)	97.1 (±1.1)	37.3 (±3.9)	41.3 (±3.1)	39.3 (±2.7)
Hispanic	17.2 (±3.1)	21.9 (±5.0)	19.5 (±3.7)	62.3 (±13.0)	58.3 (±9.5)	59.8 (±8.5)	94.2 (±1.5)	94.9 (±2.0)	94.6 (±1.3)	39.7 (±4.5)	45.1 (±3.1)	42.3 (±2.7)
Grade												
9th	16.0 (±5.4)	24.3 (±4.1)	20.3 (±3.9)	38.4 (±8.9)	41.9 (±6.0)	41.2 (±5.8)	91.5 (±3.8)	92.6 (±3.3)	92.1 (±3.4)	38.1 (±5.3)	30.0 (±3.1)	31.5 (±3.4)
10th	14.6 (±2.8)	20.6 (±4.3)	17.7 (±3.0)	40.1 (±12.5)	37.0 (±4.1)	38.4 (±6.1)	94.9 (±3.1)	91.4 (±3.4)	93.0 (±2.5)	35.9 (±5.1)	33.0 (±3.8)	34.3 (±3.6)
11th	12.9 (±3.0)	25.1 (±4.5)	19.2 (±3.4)	37.3 (±10.1)	40.8 (±8.5)	39.5 (±7.1)	94.1 (±2.6)	93.4 (±2.9)	93.7 (±2.6)	32.8 (±3.6)	38.8 (±4.7)	35.8 (±3.7)
12th	13.5 (±2.4)	24.9 (±4.2)	19.3 (±2.8)	39.8 (±9.1)	41.2 (±9.3)	40.5 (±8.4)	94.2 (±2.4)	91.5 (±3.4)	92.8 (±2.6)	36.1 (±4.8)	42.5 (±5.4)	39.3 (±4.4)
Total	14.3 (±2.4)	23.8 (±3.4)	19.1 (±2.7)	39.0 (±8.4)	40.4 (±4.7)	40.0 (±5.4)	93.6 (±2.4)	92.2 (±2.7)	92.8 (±2.4)	34.5 (±3.1)	36.3 (±2.8)	35.3 (±2.6)

*When riding in a car or truck driven by someone else.
†Among students who rode motorcycles during the 12 months preceding the survey.
§Among students who rode bicycles during the 12 months preceding the survey.
¶One or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.
**Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

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TABLE 3. Percentage of high school students who rarely or never used safety belts,* motorcycle helmets,† or bicycle helmets,§ and who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol,¶ by sex — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993

Site	Rarely or never used safety belts			Rarely or never used motorcycle helmets			Rarely or never used bicycle helmets			Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS												
Weighted data												
Alabama	12.9	25.8	19.4	33.9	28.6	30.2	96.6	94.0	94.9	37.9	41.2	39.7
American Samoa**	18.3	20.8	19.7	37.5	56.0	50.2	81.8	82.4	82.0	41.1	55.2	48.8
Georgia	20.7	30.9	25.7	40.9	36.5	37.9	96.7	97.3	97.0	34.3	37.1	35.6
Hawaii	4.4	8.0	6.3	68.1	64.6	65.8	96.8	96.7	96.8	35.9	36.6	36.3
Idaho	17.1	34.8	25.6	49.0	45.8	47.1	94.5	92.2	93.4	34.3	34.5	34.5
Illinois	23.2	34.5	28.9	75.2	66.6	70.0	98.4	97.3	97.7	38.4	38.6	38.5
Louisiana††	32.1	43.5	37.7	40.3	56.1	51.6	98.5	96.7	97.5	46.8	52.0	49.3
Massachusetts	35.1	46.7	41.0	18.3	25.0	22.8	95.1	93.4	94.1	31.6	33.3	32.5
Mississippi	25.9	39.3	32.5	45.4	60.3	56.0	98.5	97.7	98.0	39.1	46.4	42.6
Montana	22.9	36.6	30.0	59.0	46.3	51.0	95.1	93.9	94.5	47.2	44.6	45.9
Nebraska	19.3	36.7	28.2	34.8	51.2	46.1	97.9	95.2	96.6	43.3	43.5	43.4
Nevada	16.0	27.2	21.7	34.5	33.0	33.5	96.7	94.8	95.6	34.5	35.8	35.2
New Hampshire	21.6	33.4	27.6	27.3	27.1	27.1	90.4	91.2	90.9	29.4	32.2	30.8
New York††	14.9	23.2	19.1	19.7	25.8	24.0	96.0	93.7	94.8	33.8	33.1	33.5
North Carolina	10.0	20.4	15.2	28.2	45.1	39.4	96.2	95.3	95.6	31.2	35.4	33.3
Ohio	21.7	34.1	28.1	43.9	43.9	44.0	97.7	96.7	97.2	36.8	36.7	36.8
South Carolina	16.7	32.5	24.7	53.6	60.8	57.9	98.4	97.6	97.9	35.0	40.7	38.0
South Dakota	36.7	59.3	48.3	61.7	55.8	58.4	99.1	96.6	97.9	51.4	51.6	51.5
Tennessee	23.5	38.1	31.0	35.9	34.4	34.8	98.5	97.2	97.7	35.6	36.0	35.9
Utah	17.4	25.2	21.4	60.9	51.7	55.2	95.6	89.8	92.5	24.7	23.6	24.2
Vermont	12.2	25.4	19.0	12.2	17.7	16.0	85.9	82.0	83.9	NA§§	NA	NA
Virgin Islands**	5.0	9.7	7.2	39.0	35.3	36.2	NA	NA	NA	19.5	26.1	22.6
West Virginia	26.6	41.4	34.1	42.6	50.5	47.8	98.6	96.4	97.4	36.1	41.3	38.7
Wisconsin	21.3	36.6	29.1	40.1	45.0	43.2	96.7	94.8	95.7	39.0	38.5	38.7
Unweighted data												
Arkansas	21.1	35.0	28.2	38.8	40.7	40.3	97.4	97.2	97.3	40.1	41.9	41.1
Delaware	12.6	23.0	17.9	33.9	40.7	38.2	95.9	94.6	95.2	32.1	36.3	34.2
Kentucky	28.4	38.6	33.2	48.6	51.6	50.4	97.5	96.9	97.2	32.9	40.0	36.4
Maine	18.8	34.1	26.2	35.7	41.4	39.3	96.3	93.2	94.7	28.8	33.4	31.1
New Jersey	24.8	33.0	28.7	24.8	38.0	33.7	96.4	96.6	96.5	26.2	30.3	28.2
New Mexico	16.5	27.1	21.9	70.0	64.3	66.3	98.5	95.7	97.0	53.5	50.5	51.9
Oregon	3.9	11.7	7.8	29.0	38.8	35.5	90.9	88.1	89.4	30.1	32.8	31.4
Wyoming	21.4	37.0	29.6	45.2	38.9	41.0	95.6	93.4	94.4	43.8	40.7	42.2

TABLE 3. Percentage of high school students who rarely or never used safety belts,* motorcycle helmets,† or bicycle helmets,§ and who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol,¶ by sex — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993 — Continued

Site	Rarely or never used safety belts			Rarely or never used motorcycle helmets			Rarely or never used bicycle helmets			Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
LOCAL SURVEYS												
Weighted data												
Boston	52.9	61.1	**57.0**	50.9	48.4	**49.0**	93.0	91.9	**92.3**	28.0	34.2	**31.1**
Chicago	35.9	41.7	**38.7**	75.8	63.9	**68.9**	95.8	93.7	**94.7**	33.8	37.9	**35.7**
Dallas	9.6	14.2	**11.9**	48.5	55.6	**53.4**	96.4	97.1	**96.8**	43.0	48.9	**45.7**
Dist. of Columbia	28.0	39.8	**33.4**	32.2	46.9	**42.9**	94.5	92.6	**93.5**	31.3	34.6	**32.9**
Fort Lauderdale	13.2	20.5	**16.9**	27.6	31.7	**30.4**	99.0	98.0	**98.4**	29.9	32.0	**31.0**
Jersey City	41.8	46.5	**44.1**	60.0	23.5	**34.6**	97.2	94.1	**95.5**	26.1	34.3	**30.4**
Miami	23.4	30.5	**27.0**	37.8	43.5	**41.6**	97.2	97.4	**97.2**	29.1	30.9	**30.1**
San Diego	6.8	9.9	**8.4**	30.0	40.5	**36.9**	93.2	92.7	**92.9**	32.6	34.1	**33.3**
Seattle	8.7	14.1	**11.5**	35.4	46.1	**42.2**	66.8	74.4	**71.2**	NA	NA	**NA**
Unweighted data												
New Orleans	50.5	50.7	**50.6**	34.0	32.5	**33.1**	98.6	97.5	**98.1**	38.6	36.6	**37.8**
New York City	38.4	47.0	**42.5**	40.7	47.4	**44.3**	96.6	97.5	**97.1**	20.6	27.7	**23.9**
Philadelphia	46.0	51.9	**48.8**	43.8	46.9	**46.0**	97.1	94.9	**95.9**	31.7	34.5	**33.0**
San Francisco	11.8	14.5	**13.2**	37.4	41.3	**39.7**	90.9	88.8	**89.7**	27.4	25.1	**26.3**

*When riding in a car or truck driven by someone else.
†Among students who rode motorcycles during the 12 months preceding the survey.
§Among students who rode bicycles during the 12 months preceding the survey.
¶One or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.
**U.S. territories are included as states.
††Survey did not include students from the state's largest city.
§§Not available.

TABLE 4. Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon* or carried a gun† and the 30-day incidence of weapon-carrying per 100 students,§ by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1993

Category	Carried a weapon			Carried a gun			30-Day incidence of weapon-carrying		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity									
White, non-Hispanic	6.9 (±1.8)¶	33.4 (±3.8)	**20.6 (±2.8)**	1.2 (±0.5)	12.0 (±2.6)	**6.8 (±1.4)**	25.6 (± 6.9)	143.0 (±26.5)	**86.4 (±15.3)**
Black, non-Hispanic	18.9 (±3.7)	38.2 (±5.2)	**28.5 (±2.4)**	3.8 (±1.2)	20.9 (±3.0)	**12.3 (±1.5)**	80.9 (±24.0)	152.7 (±34.5)	**116.6 (±24.0)**
Hispanic	11.5 (±1.9)	37.3 (±4.9)	**24.4 (±2.6)**	3.1 (±1.3)	17.0 (±4.0)	**10.1 (±1.9)**	40.0 (±14.3)	152.5 (±44.9)	**96.3 (±28.0)**
Grade									
9th	11.1 (±2.7)	39.0 (±3.7)	**25.5 (±2.8)**	2.2 (±1.0)	15.6 (±3.2)	**9.1 (±1.9)**	41.8 (±13.4)	161.7 (±21.5)	**103.4 (±13.9)**
10th	9.8 (±2.0)	32.5 (±3.7)	**21.4 (±2.2)**	2.2 (±0.9)	14.6 (±2.4)	**8.6 (±1.4)**	34.1 (± 9.4)	135.9 (±27.0)	**86.4 (±16.0)**
11th	9.1 (±1.8)	33.0 (±5.4)	**21.5 (±3.2)**	1.3 (±0.6)	13.0 (±3.1)	**7.4 (±1.7)**	35.8 (± 8.9)	139.9 (±28.3)	**90.0 (±15.4)**
12th	6.9 (±1.7)	32.6 (±4.2)	**19.9 (±2.9)**	1.3 (±0.7)	11.8 (±3.1)	**6.6 (±1.7)**	29.9 (± 8.0)	143.0 (±30.2)	**86.7 (±16.2)**
Total	**9.2 (±1.7)**	**34.3 (±3.3)**	**22.1 (±2.3)**	**1.8 (±0.4)**	**13.7 (±2.2)**	**7.9 (±1.3)**	**35.9 (± 7.4)**	**144.8 (±22.0)**	**92.0 (±13.0)**

*Such as a gun, knife, or club on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
†On ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
§Students who replied that they carried a weapon 2 or 3 days were assigned a weapon-carrying frequency of 2.5; 4 or 5 days, 4.5; and ≥6 days, 6.0.
¶Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

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TABLE 5. Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon* or carried a gun† and the 30-day incidence of weapon-carrying per 100 students,§ by sex — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993

Site	Carried a weapon			Carried a gun			30-Day incidence of weapon-carrying		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS									
Weighted data									
Alabama	8.7	44.8	26.8	NA¶	NA	NA	32.0	204.8	118.3
American Samoa**	15.9	47.8	33.0	5.1	28.0	17.4	49.0	204.5	132.4
Georgia	12.9	43.0	27.7	3.7	18.0	10.7	51.8	195.7	122.5
Hawaii	6.1	29.9	18.4	1.7	10.2	6.1	22.6	107.4	66.4
Idaho	9.3	44.6	25.9	3.1	22.6	12.3	36.2	197.4	112.0
Illinois	11.5	33.4	22.4	2.7	16.0	9.3	42.4	140.1	91.2
Louisiana††	12.1	46.9	28.9	4.2	23.5	13.5	49.7	218.2	130.9
Massachusetts	8.0	32.3	20.3	1.4	11.1	6.3	30.8	129.9	81.2
Mississippi	11.8	45.1	28.1	3.3	20.8	11.9	47.7	212.4	128.6
Montana	7.4	42.6	25.6	2.6	21.2	12.3	27.0	186.9	109.5
Nebraska	5.3	36.1	20.8	1.9	17.4	9.7	18.0	155.0	87.0
Nevada	9.8	38.6	24.4	1.8	15.5	8.8	38.5	159.7	99.9
New Hampshire	7.0	32.8	20.0	1.3	10.2	5.8	27.0	144.0	85.9
New York††	8.7	37.0	23.0	1.1	13.6	7.4	32.6	160.5	97.3
North Carolina	10.0	44.3	26.8	2.3	20.1	11.0	41.8	198.8	119.1
Ohio	9.0	34.3	21.8	1.5	15.3	8.5	32.8	141.6	88.1
South Carolina	11.4	43.9	27.7	2.3	19.9	11.1	45.6	200.0	123.2
South Dakota	4.8	38.1	21.6	1.8	20.6	11.3	16.8	170.9	94.3
Tennessee	10.5	52.6	31.8	2.0	18.2	10.2	43.6	251.2	148.7
Utah	6.7	37.0	22.0	2.3	19.3	11.0	22.3	157.7	90.8
Vermont	5.8	40.1	23.5	NA	NA	NA	21.1	169.1	97.4
Virgin Islands**	9.2	24.4	16.2	3.1	13.3	7.7	35.9	98.9	65.4
West Virginia	9.1	48.2	28.7	2.0	22.9	12.5	32.3	223.2	128.1
Wisconsin	5.3	32.1	18.9	1.6	15.5	8.7	20.0	135.6	78.4
Unweighted data									
Arkansas	11.1	53.0	32.2	2.8	26.3	14.7	38.7	246.7	143.4
Delaware	11.5	37.0	24.0	2.9	15.6	9.2	41.0	151.7	95.5
Kentucky	7.9	46.8	26.1	2.1	16.3	8.7	28.3	224.2	120.1
Maine	6.6	36.9	21.2	1.7	13.6	7.5	24.2	162.3	90.9
New Jersey	11.1	35.4	22.7	1.6	11.4	6.3	39.6	138.4	86.9
New Mexico	10.8	44.0	27.6	3.4	21.6	12.6	39.6	195.1	118.5
Oregon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wyoming	8.1	43.8	26.5	2.1	19.5	11.1	29.6	195.3	114.8

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TABLE 5. Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon* or carried a gun† and the 30-day incidence of weapon-carrying per 100 students,§ by sex — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993 — Continued

Site	Carried a weapon			Carried a gun			30-Day incidence of weapon-carrying		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
LOCAL SURVEYS									
Weighted data									
Boston	17.8	36.9	27.5	4.1	15.7	10.0	71.9	153.3	113.1
Chicago	17.9	27.6	22.7	3.6	15.0	9.2	66.2	95.0	80.6
Dallas	13.9	37.3	25.0	6.1	22.7	14.0	49.9	156.1	100.1
Dist. of Columbia	27.4	40.9	33.5	6.0	23.1	13.7	109.7	171.5	137.6
Fort Lauderdale	9.9	31.9	20.9	3.0	12.5	7.8	38.6	128.8	83.9
Jersey City	24.6	46.1	35.3	3.0	20.6	11.6	83.5	184.9	133.4
Miami	14.5	32.6	23.7	5.0	16.3	10.9	54.6	131.1	93.5
San Diego	9.5	32.6	21.0	2.1	13.5	7.7	29.6	129.2	78.9
Seattle	12.6	31.5	22.1	3.6	15.4	9.6	46.9	133.2	90.3
Unweighted data									
New Orleans	15.6	27.7	20.6	4.4	18.3	10.1	54.1	99.1	72.7
New York City	16.4	34.7	25.1	2.0	13.6	7.5	60.3	143.1	99.7
Philadelphia	23.1	39.0	30.6	4.8	19.2	11.6	91.4	169.3	128.3
San Francisco	11.9	26.9	19.1	3.0	10.7	6.6	42.5	110.7	75.2

*Such as a gun, knife, or club on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
†On ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
§Students who replied that they carried a weapon 2 or 3 days were assigned a weapon-carrying frequency of 2.5; 4 or 5 days, 4.5; and ≥6 days, 6.0.
¶Not available.
**U.S. territories are included as states.
††Survey did not include students from the state's largest city.

TABLE 6. Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight* or injured in a physical fight*† and the 12-month incidence of physical fighting per 100 students,§ by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1993

Category	In a physical fight			Injured in a physical fight			12-Month incidence of physical fighting		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity									
White, non-Hispanic	29.5 (±2.7)¶	50.0 (±2.3)	**40.3 (±2.2)**	2.2 (±0.9)	4.2 (±1.3)	**3.2 (±1.0)**	88.0 (±16.7)	161.8 (±27.4)	**126.3 (±17.4)**
Black, non-Hispanic	41.8 (±4.0)	57.5 (±5.0)	**49.5 (±3.6)**	4.3 (±1.8)	8.5 (±2.6)	**6.4 (±1.8)**	124.8 (±37.5)	202.8 (±44.5)	**163.2 (±38.1)**
Hispanic	34.1 (±4.3)	52.2 (±4.2)	**43.2 (±3.1)**	3.7 (±1.1)	6.5 (±1.8)	**5.1 (±1.1)**	110.2 (±36.7)	189.7 (±63.3)	**150.2 (±47.9)**
Grade									
9th	41.3 (±4.2)	58.9 (±2.9)	**50.4 (±3.0)**	3.6 (±1.8)	4.7 (±1.2)	**4.1 (±1.0)**	130.8 (±34.7)	208.8 (±25.5)	**170.9 (±25.5)**
10th	31.9 (±3.1)	52.0 (±3.4)	**42.2 (±2.9)**	2.5 (±0.9)	5.3 (±2.0)	**4.0 (±1.1)**	94.0 (±20.1)	175.6 (±35.6)	**136.2 (±22.4)**
11th	28.0 (±2.4)	51.8 (±5.0)	**40.5 (±3.0)**	2.6 (±1.2)	5.3 (±2.0)	**4.0 (±1.4)**	84.0 (±17.8)	177.3 (±41.0)	**132.6 (±23.4)**
12th	26.5 (±3.8)	42.7 (±3.2)	**34.8 (±3.1)**	2.1 (±1.0)	5.3 (±2.2)	**3.7 (±1.3)**	76.0 (±21.2)	119.8 (±29.9)	**98.1 (±20.5)**
Total	**31.7 (±2.3)**	**51.2 (±2.1)**	**41.8 (±1.9)**	**2.7 (±0.8)**	**5.2 (±1.1)**	**4.0 (±0.9)**	**96.9 (±17.2)**	**173.2 (±25.3)**	**136.8 (±18.3)**

*One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey.
†Students who were injured seriously enough to be treated by a doctor or nurse.
§Students who reported fighting two or three times were assigned a fighting frequency of 2.5; four or five times, 4.5; six or seven times, 6.5; eight or nine times, 8.5; 10 or 11 times, 10.5; and ≥12 times, 12.0.
¶Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

TABLE 7. Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight* or injured in a physical fight*† and the 12-month incidence of physical fighting per 100 students,§ by sex — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993

Site	In a physical fight			Injured in a physical fight			12-Month incidence of physical fighting		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS									
Weighted data									
Alabama	25.1	45.1	**35.0**	2.5	5.3	**4.0**	71.8	144.2	**107.9**
American Samoa¶	50.5	69.3	**60.8**	5.9	17.5	**12.2**	174.8	334.5	**261.8**
Georgia	36.9	45.0	**40.8**	2.6	5.2	**3.9**	110.7	143.8	**126.7**
Hawaii	31.4	42.2	**37.0**	2.7	5.8	**4.3**	95.4	148.0	**122.7**
Idaho	32.5	48.0	**39.7**	2.8	6.1	**4.3**	114.6	175.1	**142.8**
Illinois	33.5	52.0	**42.7**	3.3	6.7	**5.0**	108.3	190.2	**149.2**
Louisiana**	35.5	54.2	**44.6**	2.5	7.8	**5.1**	97.5	189.2	**142.5**
Massachusetts	31.7	51.2	**41.6**	3.2	5.3	**4.3**	101.2	184.1	**143.1**
Mississippi	31.6	47.4	**39.3**	2.5	3.7	**3.1**	80.2	152.6	**115.7**
Montana	32.9	50.3	**41.9**	2.4	3.8	**3.1**	102.7	164.2	**134.6**
Nebraska	23.6	45.3	**34.5**	1.6	5.2	**3.4**	74.2	163.5	**119.3**
Nevada	34.1	50.2	**42.1**	2.6	5.6	**4.1**	102.3	167.0	**134.6**
New Hampshire	29.2	44.7	**36.9**	3.6	5.7	**4.7**	90.9	152.3	**122.0**
New York**	32.6	51.4	**42.0**	3.1	6.7	**4.9**	106.1	178.8	**143.0**
North Carolina	29.2	46.5	**37.8**	2.1	5.1	**3.7**	86.7	169.2	**128.1**
Ohio	36.1	52.2	**44.4**	3.2	6.6	**5.0**	106.5	182.9	**145.8**
South Carolina	28.7	45.1	**36.9**	2.2	5.9	**4.1**	83.1	153.4	**118.2**
South Dakota	29.3	49.9	**39.8**	1.1	6.6	**4.0**	106.0	194.3	**151.0**
Tennessee	30.3	49.1	**39.9**	2.0	5.2	**3.7**	80.9	161.8	**122.7**
Utah	29.2	43.1	**36.3**	2.2	5.4	**3.8**	104.2	166.1	**136.7**
Vermont	32.0	51.0	**41.8**	2.6	6.8	**4.8**	107.8	176.5	**143.5**
Virgin Islands¶	18.8	42.7	**29.8**	2.5	8.4	**5.3**	58.9	134.2	**93.3**
West Virginia	33.4	49.9	**41.7**	3.0	5.6	**4.4**	107.1	173.7	**140.8**
Wisconsin	31.3	47.4	**39.4**	2.2	7.0	**4.7**	103.1	184.7	**144.2**
Unweighted data									
Arkansas	32.7	56.8	**44.9**	2.6	7.5	**5.1**	101.4	223.3	**163.1**
Delaware	33.7	51.1	**42.3**	4.7	9.3	**7.0**	103.3	176.0	**139.5**
Kentucky	30.1	44.4	**36.9**	0.2	4.7	**2.4**	88.1	148.3	**116.6**
Maine	31.8	48.0	**39.6**	2.7	6.5	**4.6**	99.8	190.2	**143.2**
New Jersey	31.3	50.5	**40.4**	3.2	7.3	**5.2**	100.9	180.2	**138.5**
New Mexico	33.6	51.3	**42.6**	2.9	6.7	**4.8**	104.8	203.6	**154.8**
Oregon	30.7	47.7	**38.9**	2.5	7.5	**4.9**	103.4	175.5	**138.5**
Wyoming	31.9	47.7	**40.1**	2.4	5.4	**4.0**	98.7	176.6	**139.1**

TABLE 7. Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight* or injured in a physical fight*† and the 12-month incidence of physical fighting per 100 students,§ by sex — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993 — Continued

Site	In a physical fight			Injured in a physical fight			12-Month incidence of physical fighting		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
LOCAL SURVEYS									
Weighted data									
Boston	37.5	48.7	**43.0**	6.1	9.4	**7.8**	124.4	197.8	**160.8**
Chicago	35.9	52.1	**43.7**	4.2	9.0	**6.6**	103.0	188.6	**144.7**
Dallas	35.0	51.1	**42.8**	3.2	5.8	**4.5**	105.2	192.5	**147.1**
Dist. of Columbia	41.5	50.6	**45.6**	7.8	8.6	**8.2**	119.7	164.6	**139.9**
Fort Lauderdale	26.5	50.4	**38.5**	2.0	8.3	**5.2**	80.4	185.0	**132.7**
Jersey City	38.3	55.9	**46.9**	7.6	10.7	**9.3**	116.7	195.8	**155.6**
Miami	29.0	48.3	**38.7**	4.1	7.4	**5.7**	99.2	174.7	**137.1**
San Diego	32.2	47.7	**39.8**	3.4	6.7	**5.0**	98.5	196.7	**146.8**
Seattle	29.1	45.8	**37.5**	NA††	NA	**NA**	97.7	160.8	**129.9**
Unweighted data									
New Orleans	41.4	51.7	**45.6**	7.1	7.9	**7.4**	124.6	146.7	**133.6**
New York City	35.0	51.4	**42.9**	3.3	8.8	**5.9**	109.2	192.3	**149.6**
Philadelphia	46.6	56.6	**51.4**	6.4	9.6	**7.9**	140.2	230.8	**183.0**
San Francisco	29.5	41.4	**35.2**	4.3	6.2	**5.3**	94.7	151.0	**121.9**

*One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey.
†Students who were injured seriously enough to be treated by a doctor or nurse.
§Students who reported fighting two or three times were assigned a fighting frequency of 2.5; four or five times, 4.5; six or seven times, 6.5; eight or nine times, 8.5; 10 or 11 times, 10.5; and ≥12 times, 12.0.
¶U.S. territories are included as states.
**Survey did not include students from the state's largest city.
††Not available.

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TABLE 8. Percentage of high school students who reported engaging in violence-related behaviors on school property, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1993

Category	Felt too unsafe to go to school*			Carried a weapon on school property*†			Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property§			In a physical fight on school property§			Property stolen or deliberately damaged on school property§		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity															
White, non-Hispanic	3.1 (±0.9)¶	2.9 (±0.8)	**3.0 (±0.7)**	3.4 (±1.3)	17.7 (±2.2)	**10.9 (±1.7)**	4.4 (±0.9)	8.1 (±1.6)	**6.3 (±1.1)**	6.8 (±1.7)	22.5 (±1.6)	**15.0 (±1.3)**	27.7 (±2.4)	35.9 (±2.4)	**32.0 (±2.2)**
Black, non-Hispanic	7.3 (±1.9)	7.0 (±2.2)	**7.1 (±1.6)**	11.9 (±3.1)	18.2 (±2.9)	**15.0 (±1.7)**	9.8 (±2.7)	12.6 (±3.0)	**11.2 (±1.9)**	15.5 (±3.8)	28.6 (±3.5)	**22.0 (±2.7)**	31.8 (±2.9)	39.2 (±3.4)	**35.5 (±2.0)**
Hispanic	9.8 (±2.0)	10.4 (±2.6)	**10.1 (±1.9)**	6.6 (±1.2)	20.2 (±3.9)	**13.3 (±2.1)**	6.4 (±2.2)	10.7 (±2.6)	**8.6 (±1.6)**	11.7 (±2.5)	24.1 (±5.3)	**17.9 (±3.4)**	27.6 (±4.0)	36.7 (±5.8)	**32.2 (±4.2)**
Grade															
9th	6.4 (±1.5)	5.8 (±1.3)	**6.1 (±0.9)**	5.6 (±2.1)	19.1 (±1.7)	**12.6 (±1.4)**	8.1 (±2.3)	10.6 (±2.2)	**9.4 (±1.8)**	12.7 (±2.2)	33.2 (±5.1)	**23.1 (±3.0)**	33.0 (±3.8)	41.3 (±4.0)	**37.2 (±2.5)**
10th	5.4 (±2.0)	5.1 (±1.6)	**5.2 (±1.4)**	5.6 (±2.2)	17.0 (±3.3)	**11.5 (±1.9)**	5.4 (±1.2)	9.1 (±1.9)	**7.3 (±1.2)**	8.8 (±2.3)	25.0 (±3.1)	**17.2 (±2.1)**	27.6 (±3.6)	37.5 (±3.1)	**32.8 (±2.8)**
11th	3.5 (±1.4)	3.2 (±1.1)	**3.3 (±0.9)**	5.0 (±2.2)	18.2 (±3.9)	**11.9 (±2.8)**	4.8 (±1.5)	9.5 (±2.4)	**7.3 (±1.3)**	7.0 (±2.3)	20.0 (±4.0)	**13.8 (±2.5)**	27.9 (±3.1)	36.4 (±3.5)	**32.3 (±2.4)**
12th	2.7 (±1.5)	3.3 (±1.2)	**3.0 (±1.0)**	4.1 (±1.3)	17.2 (±2.9)	**10.8 (±1.6)**	3.3 (±1.3)	7.6 (±2.1)	**5.5 (±1.2)**	6.1 (±1.9)	16.5 (±3.0)	**11.4 (±1.3)**	24.2 (±4.1)	33.2 (±3.3)	**28.9 (±2.5)**
Total	**4.4 (±1.0)**	**4.3 (±0.8)**	**4.4 (±0.7)**	**5.1 (±1.3)**	**17.9 (±1.9)**	**11.8 (±1.4)**	**5.4 (±0.8)**	**9.2 (±1.3)**	**7.3 (±0.9)**	**8.6 (±1.4)**	**23.5 (±1.4)**	**16.2 (±1.2)**	**28.1 (±1.8)**	**37.0 (±1.9)**	**32.7 (±1.8)**

*On ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
†Such as a gun, knife, or club.
§One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey.
¶Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

TABLE 9. Percentage of high school students who reported engaging in violence-related behaviors on school property, by sex — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993

Site	Felt too unsafe to go to school*			Carried a weapon on school property*†			Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property§			In a physical fight on school property§			Property stolen or deliberately damaged on school property§		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS															
Weighted data															
Alabama	NA¶	NA	NA	4.4	21.7	13.1	NA	NA	NA	7.6	19.5	13.6	NA	NA	NA
American Samoa**	21.5	24.3	23.1	4.9	21.4	13.8	9.8	19.8	15.2	30.3	46.7	39.1	59.4	59.1	59.3
Georgia	5.8	7.4	6.5	8.0	21.2	14.5	6.8	11.5	9.1	12.4	19.7	16.0	35.4	36.6	36.0
Hawaii	6.1	6.9	6.5	2.8	12.7	7.9	3.5	11.1	7.4	7.3	20.3	14.0	26.1	31.1	28.7
Idaho	4.8	5.8	5.3	5.8	23.3	14.0	5.3	11.7	8.4	10.4	24.6	17.1	30.0	37.7	33.7
Illinois	6.2	6.7	6.5	6.0	14.3	10.2	5.8	10.2	8.0	11.2	24.7	17.9	28.4	36.2	32.4
Louisiana††	5.9	8.7	7.3	5.6	18.2	11.7	5.9	13.8	9.9	10.2	22.8	16.4	32.4	37.5	35.0
Massachusetts	4.9	5.7	5.3	4.7	15.4	10.1	6.4	11.6	9.0	8.4	22.2	15.4	24.4	30.7	27.7
Mississippi	6.7	6.2	6.4	4.7	22.5	13.5	6.5	9.9	8.2	12.4	21.9	17.0	36.3	40.3	38.3
Montana	2.1	2.8	2.5	4.5	22.1	13.7	4.3	8.3	6.7	9.5	24.4	17.2	31.1	37.1	34.3
Nebraska	1.9	4.1	3.0	2.6	15.7	9.3	2.8	8.8	5.8	6.0	18.8	12.5	30.1	36.3	33.3
Nevada	7.3	8.2	7.8	5.7	17.9	12.0	6.0	14.0	10.3	14.5	25.9	20.1	30.4	36.5	33.4
New Hampshire	4.8	3.0	3.9	4.7	18.1	11.5	5.7	7.8	6.8	9.1	19.7	14.5	27.5	31.4	29.4
New York††	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.0	19.5	12.3	6.3	10.0	8.3	9.0	24.0	16.5	27.5	33.9	30.9
North Carolina	5.3	5.2	5.3	6.2	21.8	13.9	6.0	13.0	9.5	8.1	20.9	14.5	32.4	37.8	35.1
Ohio	5.9	4.6	5.3	4.7	13.2	9.0	5.5	10.3	8.0	10.1	22.0	16.2	26.1	33.8	30.1
South Carolina	4.7	6.9	5.9	5.8	22.5	14.3	5.1	14.1	9.8	8.4	18.4	13.4	24.2	32.0	28.2
South Dakota	2.4	3.9	3.1	1.8	18.1	10.0	2.9	9.2	6.3	6.3	20.9	13.8	32.0	38.5	35.4
Tennessee	3.5	5.0	4.3	6.0	29.9	18.2	5.6	11.6	8.7	9.1	21.4	15.4	31.0	35.0	33.1
Utah	6.2	5.9	6.2	3.5	18.8	11.3	5.1	10.8	8.1	8.1	20.9	14.7	28.9	35.5	32.3
Vermont	3.1	4.6	3.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands**	7.5	9.9	8.6	6.7	17.4	11.6	4.8	19.2	11.7	8.0	22.7	14.9	16.8	24.8	20.8
West Virginia	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.2	24.0	14.1	4.6	10.5	7.6	11.1	22.5	16.9	28.9	36.7	32.9
Wisconsin	3.6	7.4	5.6	2.9	14.8	9.0	4.2	11.2	7.9	8.2	23.8	16.1	27.5	34.2	31.0
Unweighted data															
Arkansas	8.0	6.3	7.1	4.7	23.9	14.4	7.1	11.8	9.5	11.7	27.5	19.7	32.4	38.2	35.4
Delaware	6.3	7.2	6.8	5.2	18.6	11.8	6.0	13.4	9.8	11.4	21.3	16.3	27.0	37.1	32.0
Kentucky	3.4	4.5	4.0	3.6	23.6	13.1	4.6	9.2	6.8	7.9	19.0	13.2	23.6	30.8	27.1
Maine	4.3	4.9	4.6	3.6	20.8	11.9	5.3	10.5	7.9	9.3	22.6	15.7	31.5	37.6	34.4
New Jersey	6.1	7.4	6.7	6.3	16.5	11.1	5.0	11.8	8.3	9.0	21.4	14.9	27.0	31.7	29.3
New Mexico	7.5	7.1	7.3	5.7	21.6	13.8	7.3	14.2	10.8	14.2	25.5	19.9	34.5	40.6	37.6
Oregon	4.5	6.2	5.4	8.4	30.5	19.3	5.7	14.3	10.1	10.5	26.5	18.4	31.4	41.3	36.4
Wyoming	3.2	4.0	3.6	4.6	24.4	14.8	5.7	11.3	8.6	9.6	22.7	16.3	28.7	34.8	31.8

TABLE 9. Percentage of high school students who reported engaging in violence-related behaviors on school property, by sex — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993 — Continued

Site	Felt too unsafe to go to school*			Carried a weapon on school property*†			Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property§			In a physical fight on school property§			Property stolen or deliberately damaged on school property§		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
LOCAL SURVEYS															
Weighted data															
Boston	13.0	15.8	**14.4**	11.0	20.3	**15.8**	8.6	15.1	**12.0**	10.8	19.6	**15.2**	20.2	30.1	**25.1**
Chicago	14.9	19.7	**17.5**	9.7	10.1	**9.9**	7.6	16.8	**12.2**	13.0	23.9	**18.3**	29.9	35.4	**32.8**
Dallas	10.4	10.6	**10.5**	6.7	14.9	**10.6**	7.5	12.5	**9.9**	13.1	26.9	**19.8**	35.8	41.0	**38.3**
Dist. of Columbia	10.0	11.8	**10.8**	16.0	16.5	**16.3**	9.8	13.2	**11.3**	13.6	23.5	**18.0**	23.7	26.8	**25.1**
Fort Lauderdale	5.2	8.4	**6.8**	4.7	12.0	**8.4**	5.9	11.8	**8.9**	7.7	22.4	**15.1**	26.9	41.2	**34.1**
Jersey City	13.4	20.0	**16.7**	17.5	27.5	**22.5**	12.9	19.6	**16.3**	14.2	31.1	**22.5**	33.8	29.5	**31.8**
Miami	9.5	9.4	**9.5**	8.4	13.9	**11.3**	7.1	14.2	**10.8**	11.2	23.5	**17.4**	36.5	41.0	**38.7**
San Diego	6.7	11.2	**9.1**	5.1	17.1	**11.1**	4.6	14.9	**9.8**	9.3	22.1	**15.6**	30.3	39.2	**34.8**
Seattle	8.7	9.5	**9.2**	7.0	19.2	**13.2**	7.8	17.2	**12.7**	10.5	22.2	**16.4**	29.6	36.0	**32.8**
Unweighted data															
New Orleans	11.1	10.4	**10.9**	8.1	8.8	**8.3**	8.6	13.9	**10.8**	16.9	26.0	**20.6**	31.5	34.0	**32.5**
New York City	9.4	11.5	**10.4**	8.0	17.0	**12.2**	5.8	13.2	**9.3**	7.6	19.7	**13.3**	19.2	27.1	**23.0**
Philadelphia	11.7	11.6	**11.7**	12.5	21.0	**16.6**	8.9	12.9	**10.8**	14.9	24.3	**19.4**	25.9	29.9	**27.9**
San Francisco	8.4	10.6	**9.5**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	25.2	33.4	**29.2**

*On ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
†Such as a gun, knife, or club.
§One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey.
¶Not available.
**U.S. territories are included as states.
††Survey did not include students from the state's largest city.

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TABLE 10. Percentage of high school students who reported having thought seriously about attempting suicide and who reported suicidal behavior, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1993

Category	Thought seriously about attempting suicide*			Made a suicide plan*			Attempted suicide*†			Suicide attempt required medical attention*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity												
White, non-Hispanic	29.7 (±1.8)§	19.1 (±1.6)	**24.2** (±1.3)	22.8 (±1.6)	15.7 (±1.8)	**19.1** (±1.3)	11.3 (±1.7)	4.4 (±1.0)	**7.7** (±1.0)	3.6 (±0.9)	1.4 (±0.7)	**2.4** (±0.6)
Black, non-Hispanic	24.5 (±3.4)	15.4 (±4.8)	**19.9** (±2.9)	19.5 (±3.5)	12.4 (±4.9)	**16.0** (±3.0)	11.2 (±2.1)	5.4 (±2.4)	**8.4** (±1.4)	4.0 (±1.1)	2.0 (±1.4)	**3.0** (±0.9)
Hispanic	34.1 (±2.4)	17.9 (±3.1)	**26.0** (±1.9)	26.6 (±2.9)	13.7 (±2.9)	**20.0** (±1.6)	19.7 (±3.4)	7.4 (±1.8)	**13.6** (±1.7)	5.5 (±1.6)	2.0 (±1.4)	**3.7** (±0.9)
Grade												
9th	30.9 (±4.1)	17.7 (±2.3)	**24.2** (±2.2)	25.0 (±2.7)	13.5 (±2.0)	**19.2** (±1.7)	14.4 (±2.8)	5.8 (±1.7)	**10.1** (±1.7)	3.5 (±1.6)	2.1 (±1.0)	**2.8** (±0.8)
10th	31.6 (±3.8)	18.0 (±4.1)	**24.7** (±3.0)	23.2 (±3.4)	15.0 (±2.9)	**19.0** (±1.8)	13.1 (±2.6)	5.9 (±1.6)	**9.4** (±1.3)	5.1 (±1.8)	1.3 (±1.1)	**3.2** (±1.2)
11th	28.9 (±3.1)	20.6 (±3.3)	**24.6** (±2.5)	23.3 (±3.1)	16.7 (±3.5)	**19.8** (±3.0)	13.6 (±2.9)	3.4 (±0.9)	**8.3** (±1.5)	3.9 (±1.4)	1.1 (±1.1)	**2.4** (±0.9)
12th	27.3 (±2.8)	18.3 (±2.1)	**22.7** (±2.1)	20.1 (±2.3)	15.5 (±2.0)	**17.7** (±1.8)	9.1 (±2.4)	4.5 (±1.6)	**6.7** (±1.6)	2.9 (±1.2)	1.5 (±0.9)	**2.2** (±0.7)
Total	**29.6** (±1.4)	**18.8** (±1.2)	**24.1** (±1.0)	**22.9** (±1.3)	**15.3** (±1.5)	**19.0** (±1.1)	**12.5** (±1.4)	**5.0** (±0.8)	**8.6** (±0.8)	**3.8** (±0.8)	**1.6** (±0.6)	**2.7** (±0.6)

*During the 12 months preceding the survey.
†One or more times.
§Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

TABLE 11. Percentage of high school students who reported having thought seriously about attempting suicide and who reported suicidal behavior, by sex — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993

Site	Thought seriously about attempting suicide*			Made a suicide plan*			Attempted suicide*†			Suicide attempt required medical attention*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS												
Weighted data												
Alabama	NA§	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
American Samoa¶	33.9	24.7	28.9	32.8	26.0	29.1	29.8	23.4	26.3	10.9	8.2	9.4
Georgia	30.1	17.6	23.9	24.6	13.8	19.3	15.3	7.4	11.4	5.0	1.3	3.2
Hawaii	36.4	19.9	27.8	27.5	15.7	21.4	17.9	7.6	12.6	4.7	3.0	3.8
Idaho	34.8	21.4	28.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Illinois	30.8	19.2	25.0	23.4	13.7	18.5	12.4	7.1	9.8	3.6	2.4	3.0
Louisiana**	29.9	18.4	24.2	25.3	16.1	20.8	15.1	8.6	12.0	4.5	2.8	3.7
Massachusetts	29.2	19.5	24.3	22.7	17.1	19.8	11.9	8.6	10.3	3.7	3.1	3.4
Mississippi	31.9	17.6	24.8	24.5	12.1	18.4	13.5	6.2	9.8	2.1	1.7	1.9
Montana	32.2	18.7	25.1	25.7	16.3	20.8	11.6	6.4	8.9	4.2	2.1	3.1
Nebraska	30.5	18.2	24.2	25.2	16.5	20.8	11.8	6.4	9.1	3.2	2.5	2.8
Nevada	34.9	18.8	26.8	27.8	14.6	21.2	15.9	7.0	11.5	3.9	2.6	3.3
New Hampshire	34.0	18.5	26.1	27.1	15.1	21.0	14.3	6.0	10.1	3.8	1.8	2.8
New York**	35.0	19.2	27.1	26.8	18.2	22.5	13.3	7.7	10.5	3.2	2.2	2.7
North Carolina	30.5	17.7	24.2	23.5	15.0	19.4	12.6	5.9	9.4	4.1	2.1	3.2
Ohio	35.6	20.9	28.1	26.2	16.5	21.2	15.0	6.3	10.6	4.2	1.3	2.8
South Carolina	27.7	16.8	22.2	22.6	15.7	19.2	12.2	8.6	10.5	3.4	2.9	3.2
South Dakota	35.7	23.0	29.3	25.8	18.5	22.1	12.8	9.9	11.5	1.9	3.2	2.7
Tennessee	32.4	16.9	24.5	22.9	14.2	18.5	12.4	4.8	8.6	4.0	1.2	2.7
Utah	30.7	18.2	24.4	23.4	16.4	19.9	12.3	6.7	9.6	3.0	2.9	3.0
Vermont	29.7	16.7	23.0	21.1	12.5	16.7	11.7	5.6	8.6	2.4	1.5	2.0
Virgin Islands¶	19.8	7.2	13.8	16.1	7.1	11.8	10.5	4.8	7.8	NA	NA	NA
West Virginia	34.2	19.2	26.6	24.1	16.6	20.3	14.5	7.5	10.9	5.2	2.4	3.8
Wisconsin	35.1	20.1	27.4	25.7	17.9	21.8	11.4	7.7	9.6	2.6	2.9	2.8
Unweighted data												
Arkansas	28.6	17.0	22.7	21.6	14.3	17.9	12.8	7.0	10.0	3.8	2.3	3.1
Delaware	28.4	17.3	23.0	22.7	13.8	18.4	11.8	6.8	9.4	2.4	3.5	3.0
Kentucky	32.7	21.6	27.5	22.3	17.5	20.0	11.3	6.4	8.9	3.1	2.6	2.9
Maine	32.9	22.6	27.9	25.9	19.7	22.8	13.0	8.4	10.9	4.4	3.5	3.9
New Jersey	27.6	16.9	22.4	22.2	13.6	18.0	11.3	6.3	8.9	3.2	1.9	2.6
New Mexico	34.3	20.8	27.4	25.3	17.9	21.5	17.4	8.6	12.9	5.8	3.4	4.6
Oregon	32.0	20.5	26.3	NA	NA	NA	13.2	7.7	10.6	3.5	2.8	3.2
Wyoming	35.0	19.8	27.1	27.3	17.4	22.1	14.3	6.8	10.5	3.9	2.6	3.3

TABLE 11. Percentage of high school students who reported having thought seriously about attempting suicide and who reported suicidal behavior, by sex — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993 — Continued

Site	Thought seriously about attempting suicide*			Made a suicide plan*			Attempted suicide*†			Suicide attempt required medical attention*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
LOCAL SURVEYS												
Weighted data												
Boston	30.0	17.5	**23.7**	22.0	17.3	**19.7**	15.5	11.0	**13.5**	4.0	4.5	**4.3**
Chicago	23.7	13.8	**18.9**	19.5	10.1	**15.0**	12.7	8.4	**10.8**	5.0	3.8	**4.6**
Dallas	28.1	14.5	**21.6**	19.6	12.3	**16.2**	13.5	6.9	**10.4**	3.9	1.5	**2.8**
Dist. of Columbia	25.8	14.5	**20.6**	19.8	11.9	**16.2**	15.6	7.9	**12.2**	5.6	3.1	**4.5**
Fort Lauderdale	29.5	19.9	**24.6**	20.4	13.4	**16.8**	13.9	6.7	**10.4**	3.0	2.7	**2.9**
Jersey City	24.1	18.8	**21.4**	18.4	14.2	**16.4**	13.0	9.5	**11.5**	4.3	2.7	**3.7**
Miami	31.3	20.3	**25.6**	25.6	14.4	**19.8**	15.2	8.9	**12.1**	3.2	4.0	**3.6**
San Diego	30.3	21.1	**25.7**	26.1	18.3	**22.2**	12.8	7.0	**9.9**	2.6	2.4	**2.5**
Seattle	24.6	13.6	**19.1**	20.6	10.9	**15.8**	12.1	7.3	**9.8**	4.3	3.3	**3.9**
Unweighted data												
New Orleans	29.1	13.9	**22.7**	22.7	11.4	**18.0**	14.3	8.3	**11.9**	3.5	2.7	**3.2**
New York City	29.0	16.8	**23.2**	24.1	12.6	**18.7**	13.9	5.6	**10.0**	4.7	1.8	**3.3**
Philadelphia	25.4	16.1	**20.9**	21.8	11.9	**17.1**	15.6	8.6	**12.3**	5.4	4.0	**4.7**
San Francisco	29.2	16.1	**23.0**	22.5	13.3	**18.1**	12.8	5.5	**9.6**	3.0	1.4	**2.3**

*During the 12 months preceding the survey.
†One or more times.
§Not available.
¶U.S. territories are included as states.
**Survey did not include students in the state's largest city.

TABLE 12. Percentage of high school students who used tobacco, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1993

Category	Lifetime cigarette use*			Current cigarette use†			Frequent cigarette use§			Regular cigarette use¶			Smokeless tobacco use**		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity															
White, non-Hispanic	70.0 (±2.1)††	70.4 (±1.7)	**70.2 (±1.5)**	35.3 (±2.6)	32.2 (±2.7)	**33.7 (±2.2)**	16.1 (±2.8)	16.0 (±2.2)	**16.1 (±2.2)**	28.6 (±3.4)	28.2 (±2.9)	**28.4 (±2.6)**	2.3 (±0.7)	26.0 (±3.0)	**14.6 (±1.8)**
Black, non-Hispanic	66.7 (±3.7)	67.6 (±3.2)	**67.1 (±2.4)**	14.4 (±2.7)	16.3 (±4.1)	**15.4 (±2.5)**	4.3 (±1.8)	5.0 (±2.5)	**4.6 (±1.6)**	9.1 (±2.0)	9.4 (±3.2)	**9.2 (±1.7)**	0.6 (±0.4)	4.7 (±2.2)	**2.6 (±1.2)**
Hispanic	68.2 (±3.6)	75.1 (±3.6)	**71.8 (±2.4)**	27.3 (±4.4)	30.2 (±3.5)	**28.7 (±3.2)**	6.9 (±3.2)	8.5 (±2.3)	**7.7 (±2.0)**	18.3 (±3.9)	19.0 (±3.3)	**18.6 (±2.9)**	1.7 (±1.3)	8.0 (±2.3)	**4.9 (±1.3)**
Grade															
9th	62.4 (±4.1)	63.0 (±4.4)	**62.8 (±3.1)**	28.8 (±4.7)	27.0 (±3.5)	**27.8 (±2.3)**	8.2 (±1.7)	9.5 (±2.3)	**8.8 (±1.6)**	20.5 (±3.0)	21.2 (±2.9)	**20.9 (±2.2)**	1.9 (±1.4)	18.7 (±4.0)	**10.5 (±2.1)**
10th	67.0 (±3.9)	66.7 (±3.2)	**66.9 (±2.9)**	30.2 (±4.1)	26.1 (±3.6)	**28.0 (±3.3)**	12.7 (±3.3)	12.3 (±3.1)	**12.5 (±2.7)**	22.1 (±4.8)	21.7 (±3.8)	**21.8 (±3.7)**	2.4 (±0.8)	19.4 (±3.8)	**11.2 (±2.2)**
11th	70.8 (±3.6)	75.6 (±2.8)	**73.3 (±2.4)**	31.2 (±4.0)	30.9 (±4.4)	**31.1 (±3.2)**	15.7 (±3.2)	14.7 (±3.5)	**15.3 (±2.8)**	25.9 (±4.3)	28.2 (±4.4)	**27.2 (±3.9)**	1.9 (±1.0)	20.8 (±4.1)	**11.8 (±2.2)**
12th	73.7 (±3.7)	74.2 (±2.4)	**73.9 (±2.3)**	34.4 (±5.5)	34.6 (±3.8)	**34.5 (±3.8)**	16.8 (±4.4)	18.6 (±3.4)	**17.8 (±3.4)**	29.0 (±4.5)	27.7 (±3.8)	**28.4 (±3.4)**	1.7 (±1.1)	22.2 (±3.4)	**12.1 (±1.7)**
Total	**68.7 (±1.8)**	**70.1 (±1.4)**	**69.5 (±1.3)**	**31.2 (±2.1)**	**29.8 (±2.3)**	**30.5 (±1.9)**	**13.5 (±2.1)**	**14.0 (±1.7)**	**13.8 (±1.7)**	**24.5 (±2.5)**	**24.9 (±2.2)**	**24.7 (±2.0)**	**2.0 (±0.6)**	**20.4 (±2.7)**	**11.5 (±1.6)**

*Ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.
†Smoked cigarettes on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
§Smoked cigarettes on ≥20 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
¶Ever smoked at least one cigarette every day for 30 days.
**Used chewing tobacco or snuff during the 30 days preceding the survey.
††Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

TABLE 13. Percentage of high school students who used tobacco, by sex — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993

Site	Lifetime cigarette use*			Current cigarette use†			Frequent cigarette use§			Regular cigarette use¶			Smokeless tobacco use**		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS															
Weighted data															
Alabama	NA††	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	20.5	24.0	**22.3**	NA	NA	**NA**
American Samoa§§	63.9	71.1	**67.7**	37.1	40.4	**38.8**	10.5	16.6	**13.7**	25.6	27.4	**26.6**	2.6	18.8	**11.4**
Georgia	65.7	68.1	**66.9**	24.0	24.7	**24.3**	10.9	10.2	**10.5**	19.2	19.8	**19.5**	1.8	17.6	**9.6**
Hawaii	66.9	64.3	**65.5**	29.9	26.8	**28.2**	12.5	14.0	**13.3**	27.6	24.2	**25.8**	1.1	8.9	**5.2**
Illinois	67.2	68.7	**67.9**	28.6	29.8	**29.1**	13.5	13.8	**13.7**	22.5	21.7	**22.1**	2.0	16.2	**9.1**
Idaho	56.1	64.8	**60.3**	25.5	29.3	**27.3**	12.6	14.1	**13.3**	23.0	25.0	**24.0**	4.4	26.7	**14.9**
Louisiana¶¶	73.4	75.7	**74.5**	26.2	31.7	**28.9**	13.4	14.6	**14.0**	22.2	23.4	**22.8**	3.2	25.1	**14.0**
Massachusetts	66.8	68.8	**67.8**	29.2	31.1	**30.2**	15.2	15.8	**15.5**	25.3	25.3	**25.3**	1.5	17.0	**9.4**
Mississippi	75.3	76.7	**75.9**	23.7	31.6	**27.6**	11.3	15.9	**13.6**	18.2	24.4	**21.3**	0.7	24.2	**12.3**
Montana	66.4	72.6	**69.7**	29.9	31.5	**30.7**	12.2	13.2	**12.7**	23.1	23.3	**23.2**	10.4	36.5	**24.0**
Nebraska	63.2	70.9	**67.1**	32.1	35.2	**33.7**	12.9	16.8	**14.9**	22.7	26.5	**24.6**	2.9	26.5	**14.9**
Nevada	68.1	68.5	**68.2**	32.3	27.6	**29.9**	14.7	13.3	**14.0**	28.1	24.0	**26.0**	3.1	19.0	**11.1**
New Hampshire	66.8	72.6	**69.8**	35.1	36.1	**35.6**	19.4	19.8	**19.6**	31.1	31.8	**31.4**	3.8	19.5	**11.8**
New York¶¶	73.8	71.9	**72.8**	36.4	33.1	**34.8**	19.2	18.3	**18.8**	30.3	28.7	**29.5**	1.9	19.4	**10.8**
North Carolina	NA	NA	**NA**	28.0	30.4	**29.3**	13.0	15.0	**14.1**	NA	NA	**NA**	1.7	20.5	**11.1**
Ohio	66.0	71.0	**68.6**	29.0	30.4	**29.7**	12.3	16.1	**14.3**	22.9	26.0	**24.5**	1.7	22.5	**12.4**
South Carolina	70.8	73.4	**72.2**	25.2	28.1	**26.7**	11.5	14.1	**12.8**	21.5	24.4	**23.0**	1.3	20.4	**11.0**
South Dakota	66.2	74.8	**70.6**	33.9	39.2	**36.7**	17.5	18.0	**18.0**	27.5	28.6	**28.2**	7.7	37.9	**23.2**
Tennessee	72.3	77.3	**74.9**	32.7	37.8	**35.3**	17.1	21.7	**19.4**	28.5	35.9	**32.2**	1.3	33.8	**17.9**
Utah	41.8	50.9	**46.4**	15.7	19.0	**17.4**	6.9	9.4	**8.2**	14.4	17.0	**15.7**	2.0	11.9	**7.1**
Vermont	69.8	69.0	**69.4**	34.3	32.8	**33.5**	17.4	17.4	**17.4**	24.5	22.9	**23.7**	NA	NA	**NA**
Virgin Islands§§	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	3.1	3.0	**3.1**	1.0	2.5	**1.8**
West Virginia	76.6	77.0	**76.8**	38.0	39.7	**38.9**	20.4	19.4	**19.9**	31.1	33.6	**32.4**	2.4	40.3	**21.6**
Wisconsin	68.9	69.7	**69.3**	32.9	30.7	**31.8**	15.9	15.8	**15.8**	27.1	26.8	**26.9**	2.6	21.0	**12.0**
Unweighted data															
Arkansas	65.2	69.0	**67.2**	28.2	34.2	**31.3**	12.7	15.5	**14.2**	20.9	26.2	**23.7**	2.4	26.2	**14.5**
Delaware	68.6	69.1	**68.8**	31.0	30.9	**31.0**	14.5	15.4	**15.0**	25.2	24.8	**25.0**	1.1	15.0	**8.0**
Kentucky	71.5	76.9	**74.2**	31.7	36.6	**34.1**	16.9	22.8	**19.7**	26.0	33.1	**29.3**	2.1	39.0	**19.7**
Maine	70.4	73.9	**72.1**	32.0	33.1	**32.6**	15.9	20.9	**18.3**	28.4	34.2	**31.3**	2.3	18.8	**10.3**
New Jersey	65.4	67.2	**66.3**	27.1	27.5	**27.3**	12.4	12.2	**12.3**	23.0	22.0	**22.5**	0.8	13.3	**6.8**
New Mexico	74.7	74.8	**74.7**	33.2	32.3	**32.6**	13.0	14.4	**13.7**	24.1	25.5	**24.8**	3.0	24.1	**13.8**
Oregon	NA	NA	**NA**	24.7	24.6	**24.6**	11.9	11.8	**11.8**	NA	NA	**NA**	5.6	25.5	**15.5**
Wyoming	68.4	71.8	**70.1**	34.4	30.2	**32.2**	16.6	14.9	**15.7**	29.1	25.5	**27.3**	5.7	32.6	**19.7**

TABLE 13. Percentage of high school students who used tobacco, by sex — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993 — Continued

Site	Lifetime cigarette use*			Current cigarette use†			Frequent cigarette use§			Regular cigarette use¶			Smokeless tobacco use**		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
LOCAL SURVEYS															
Weighted data															
Boston	63.6	65.6	**64.7**	21.3	20.1	**20.9**	8.5	8.1	**8.3**	16.2	14.5	**15.5**	1.8	4.4	**3.2**
Chicago	65.0	64.6	**64.7**	18.3	20.5	**19.4**	4.8	6.3	**5.7**	12.1	12.1	**12.3**	0.8	3.0	**2.0**
Dallas	60.1	68.9	**64.3**	13.2	21.7	**17.3**	4.1	5.4	**4.7**	9.5	13.3	**11.3**	0.8	5.9	**3.3**
Dist. of Columbia	61.9	62.8	**62.3**	14.8	19.2	**16.7**	2.1	4.1	**3.0**	7.2	10.5	**8.7**	0.6	2.7	**1.6**
Fort Lauderdale	62.7	60.1	**61.3**	20.8	20.8	**20.7**	8.8	10.1	**9.4**	17.1	17.9	**17.5**	1.1	8.9	**5.0**
Jersey City	63.0	68.6	**65.6**	25.5	26.5	**25.9**	4.5	11.5	**8.0**	15.9	18.7	**17.4**	1.2	5.0	**3.1**
Miami	61.9	66.7	**64.3**	18.1	18.4	**18.2**	5.4	5.5	**5.4**	13.7	11.5	**12.6**	1.0	4.4	**2.8**
San Diego	64.9	65.8	**65.4**	20.8	22.5	**21.7**	4.8	8.1	**6.4**	13.3	17.0	**15.1**	0.7	7.9	**4.3**
Seattle	57.4	61.2	**59.3**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	17.2	17.1	**17.2**	4.7	11.9	**8.4**
Unweighted data															
New Orleans	64.9	65.5	**65.1**	10.7	16.1	**12.9**	2.8	4.0	**3.3**	6.8	7.9	**7.2**	1.1	2.0	**1.5**
New York City	69.2	70.3	**69.7**	17.6	16.1	**16.9**	5.0	5.3	**5.1**	12.9	12.4	**12.6**	0.3	3.0	**1.6**
Philadelphia	75.4	63.4	**69.7**	27.2	19.4	**23.5**	11.3	9.6	**10.5**	22.5	14.7	**18.8**	0.8	3.1	**1.9**
San Francisco	60.6	62.0	**61.3**	21.6	21.7	**21.7**	7.8	9.9	**8.8**	16.6	17.4	**17.0**	0.9	4.4	**2.6**

*Ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.
†Smoked cigarettes on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
§Smoked cigarettes on ≥20 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
¶Ever smoked at least one cigarette every day for 30 days.
**Used chewing tobacco or snuff during the 30 days preceding the survey.
††Not available.
§§U.S. territories are included as states.
¶¶Survey did not include students from the state's largest city.

TABLE 14. Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol or used marijuana, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1993

Category	Lifetime alcohol use*			Current alcohol use†			Episodic heavy drinking§			Lifetime marijuana use¶			Current marijuana use**		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity															
White, non-Hispanic	82.4 (±1.9)††	81.0 (±1.9)	**81.7** (±1.6)	48.6 (±3.1)	51.1 (±2.8)	**49.9** (±2.5)	29.3 (±2.6)	35.6 (±2.5)	**32.6** (±2.1)	29.3 (±4.3)	36.0 (±4.3)	**32.7** (±4.0)	14.7 (±2.4)	19.7 (±3.8)	**17.3** (±2.8)
Black, non-Hispanic	78.1 (±4.6)	82.0 (±3.6)	**80.0** (±3.0)	37.1 (±4.8)	48.2 (±4.0)	**42.5** (±3.6)	13.3 (±2.3)	25.1 (±3.9)	**19.1** (±2.9)	26.3 (±5.5)	41.1 (±5.7)	**33.6** (±5.4)	13.0 (±3.4)	24.3 (±4.3)	**18.6** (±3.6)
Hispanic	82.2 (±4.0)	84.9 (±4.2)	**83.5** (±3.3)	46.9 (±5.9)	55.0 (±6.4)	**50.8** (±5.5)	27.6 (±4.7)	39.4 (±4.7)	**33.4** (±3.9)	29.5 (±5.6)	41.5 (±4.3)	**35.4** (±3.3)	15.7 (±4.5)	23.2 (±4.5)	**19.4** (±2.6)
Grade															
9th	72.9 (±4.5)	72.9 (±3.2)	**72.9** (±2.7)	40.5 (±5.5)	40.2 (±4.3)	**40.5** (±3.5)	19.7 (±3.0)	24.0 (±3.2)	**22.0** (±2.0)	19.7 (±3.6)	28.8 (±4.7)	**24.4** (±3.4)	9.7 (±1.9)	16.3 (±3.6)	**13.2** (±2.2)
10th	78.0 (±3.7)	75.9 (±4.3)	**76.8** (±3.4)	44.0 (±4.4)	44.1 (±4.2)	**44.0** (±3.9)	25.3 (±3.2)	27.2 (±3.0)	**26.2** (±2.5)	26.7 (±4.2)	30.9 (±4.7)	**28.8** (±3.9)	14.7 (±3.5)	18.2 (±4.3)	**16.5** (±3.5)
11th	84.2 (±3.1)	85.5 (±3.0)	**84.9** (±2.1)	45.9 (±4.0)	53.6 (±4.4)	**49.7** (±3.4)	25.1 (±2.8)	37.1 (±4.3)	**31.3** (±3.3)	30.8 (±5.9)	40.8 (±4.7)	**36.0** (±4.8)	14.4 (±3.7)	22.1 (±4.2)	**18.4** (±3.5)
12th	87.1 (±2.8)	88.0 (±3.4)	**87.6** (±1.9)	52.0 (±3.3)	60.5 (±4.2)	**56.4** (±2.6)	33.0 (±3.5)	45.0 (±4.5)	**39.1** (±3.2)	35.8 (±4.6)	45.5 (±4.6)	**40.8** (±3.9)	18.9 (±2.6)	25.0 (±3.9)	**22.0** (±2.8)
Total	**80.9** (±1.6)	**80.9** (±1.9)	**80.9** (±1.4)	**45.9** (±2.6)	**50.1** (±2.4)	**48.0** (±2.1)	**26.0** (±2.1)	**33.7** (±2.2)	**30.0** (±1.9)	**28.6** (±3.3)	**36.8** (±3.4)	**32.8** (±3.2)	**14.6** (±2.0)	**20.6** (±3.1)	**17.7** (±2.4)

*Ever had at least one drink of alcohol.
†Drank alcohol on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
§Drank five or more drinks of alcohol on at least one occasion on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
¶Ever used marijuana.
**Used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.
††Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

TABLE 15. Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol or used marijuana, by sex — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993

Site	Lifetime alcohol use*			Current alcohol use†			Episodic heavy drinking§			Lifetime marijuana use¶			Current marijuana use**		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS															
Weighted data															
Alabama	73.4	77.9	**75.7**	40.9	47.0	**43.9**	20.9	30.0	**25.4**	19.3	26.5	**22.9**	7.9	12.8	**10.4**
American Samoa††	48.6	53.5	**51.2**	30.5	34.8	**32.8**	18.3	27.4	**23.3**	11.4	29.3	**21.0**	6.7	19.7	**13.6**
Georgia	73.5	77.7	**75.5**	41.3	47.1	**44.1**	20.7	29.1	**24.8**	22.5	31.7	**27.0**	11.2	17.0	**14.0**
Hawaii	73.9	71.7	**72.8**	38.7	38.1	**38.4**	20.9	24.3	**22.7**	30.6	36.4	**33.6**	15.4	17.9	**16.7**
Idaho	66.4	70.3	**68.3**	43.0	44.3	**43.6**	29.5	32.8	**31.1**	23.4	29.0	**26.0**	11.5	14.7	**13.0**
Illinois	77.6	78.8	**78.0**	45.3	49.3	**47.2**	24.6	32.0	**28.2**	24.3	31.6	**27.9**	11.4	17.5	**14.4**
Louisiana§§	80.7	84.1	**82.4**	48.3	60.8	**54.2**	24.1	40.9	**32.2**	21.7	36.1	**28.7**	9.3	18.7	**13.9**
Massachusetts	75.1	77.4	**76.3**	45.5	49.2	**47.4**	23.1	31.8	**27.5**	29.1	37.9	**33.6**	16.4	23.5	**20.1**
Mississippi	76.1	80.1	**78.2**	41.7	52.2	**47.0**	18.6	34.9	**26.6**	15.5	26.2	**20.8**	5.4	12.3	**8.8**
Montana	82.7	83.6	**83.2**	54.1	57.2	**55.7**	39.4	43.4	**41.4**	24.3	29.1	**26.8**	11.0	16.0	**13.6**
Nebraska	76.8	80.8	**78.8**	49.9	53.8	**51.9**	31.5	39.8	**35.7**	15.2	23.3	**19.3**	6.6	12.1	**9.4**
Nevada	77.7	77.0	**77.3**	49.4	49.0	**49.2**	29.2	34.4	**31.8**	35.4	36.2	**35.9**	19.2	19.6	**19.4**
New Hampshire	80.0	81.3	**80.7**	47.0	51.8	**49.5**	26.8	34.5	**30.8**	31.9	40.1	**36.1**	18.2	23.6	**20.9**
New York§§	83.4	82.4	**82.9**	51.7	53.3	**52.5**	28.3	35.1	**31.8**	33.1	37.1	**35.1**	16.7	21.5	**19.2**
North Carolina	NA¶¶	NA	**NA**	39.7	47.9	**43.7**	16.2	30.0	**23.0**	24.0	34.1	**29.0**	10.9	18.9	**14.8**
Ohio	78.7	81.5	**80.1**	44.5	48.3	**46.5**	28.3	32.0	**30.3**	25.6	33.7	**29.8**	13.5	18.6	**16.1**
South Carolina	73.5	77.6	**75.6**	40.1	48.4	**44.3**	20.4	29.5	**25.0**	18.7	30.3	**24.5**	9.0	15.9	**12.5**
South Dakota	85.7	86.5	**86.1**	58.4	63.8	**61.2**	38.0	50.5	**44.3**	15.6	24.9	**20.5**	6.6	13.4	**10.2**
Tennessee	74.5	78.9	**76.8**	39.3	45.7	**42.6**	23.5	32.5	**28.1**	28.4	36.5	**32.5**	13.8	19.0	**16.5**
Utah	44.8	46.5	**45.7**	25.4	26.5	**26.0**	15.3	18.1	**16.7**	14.0	18.4	**16.3**	5.7	9.0	**7.4**
Vermont	NA	NA	**NA**	50.4	54.8	**52.6**	26.9	35.7	**31.4**	NA	NA	**NA**	16.6	21.7	**19.2**
Virgin Islands††	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	6.1	12.8	**9.3**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**
West Virginia	82.1	83.5	**82.8**	49.4	56.0	**52.7**	34.1	44.7	**39.4**	30.3	38.1	**34.3**	14.1	20.8	**17.5**
Wisconsin	80.0	78.9	**79.4**	47.5	48.7	**48.1**	26.0	31.9	**29.0**	20.5	25.1	**22.8**	8.6	13.8	**11.2**
Unweighted data															
Arkansas	73.0	74.9	**74.0**	43.5	47.4	**45.5**	26.6	32.9	**29.8**	19.7	26.7	**23.4**	8.8	12.6	**10.7**
Delaware	78.4	77.3	**77.8**	48.4	50.1	**49.2**	25.4	29.7	**27.6**	27.6	40.0	**33.7**	15.1	24.7	**19.9**
Kentucky	71.9	81.2	**76.4**	42.7	53.1	**47.7**	27.3	40.6	**33.7**	26.0	38.5	**32.0**	11.0	19.0	**14.9**
Maine	NA	NA	**NA**	49.1	49.9	**49.6**	24.8	32.7	**28.7**	NA	NA	**NA**	15.3	22.9	**19.1**
New Jersey	74.0	79.0	**76.4**	40.9	45.0	**42.9**	20.6	27.5	**23.9**	22.4	29.4	**25.7**	10.4	14.2	**12.2**
New Mexico	86.0	84.5	**85.2**	59.3	61.4	**60.3**	41.2	46.1	**43.6**	36.8	43.1	**40.0**	19.6	24.5	**22.0**
Oregon	74.9	77.6	**76.2**	38.5	46.3	**42.3**	22.0	30.6	**26.3**	26.8	34.3	**30.5**	10.6	17.7	**14.1**
Wyoming	81.1	83.0	**82.0**	55.7	54.4	**55.1**	36.9	39.7	**38.4**	24.7	30.0	**27.4**	11.6	16.4	**14.1**

TABLE 15. Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol or used marijuana, by sex — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993 — Continued

Site	Lifetime alcohol use*			Current alcohol use†			Episodic heavy drinking§			Lifetime marijuana use¶			Current marijuana use**		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
LOCAL SURVEYS															
Weighted data															
Boston	63.9	71.1	**67.4**	35.6	44.9	**40.1**	15.1	25.6	**20.3**	26.7	35.0	**30.7**	14.1	21.7	**17.8**
Chicago	70.5	69.4	**70.0**	38.6	39 7	**39.2**	15.3	21.0	**18.1**	24.6	28.6	**26.6**	11.3	17.3	**14.3**
Dallas	76.6	81.8	**79.0**	42.4	51.1	**46.4**	19.3	30.7	**24.7**	23.2	35.7	**29.0**	9.1	19.0	**13.7**
Dist. of Columbia	74.3	74.0	**74.2**	40.1	42.7	**41.3**	13.8	19.6	**16.4**	21.4	37.5	**28.8**	12.7	24.6	**18.1**
Fort Lauderdale	77.5	76.5	**77.0**	42.8	45.0	**43.9**	15.9	24.7	**20.3**	26.4	35.8	**31.1**	13.4	22.5	**17.9**
Jersey City	62.4	78.0	**69.9**	34.8	50.3	**42.4**	19.5	26.1	**22.7**	22.1	30.6	**26.3**	10.6	18.2	**14.4**
Miami	75.4	75.6	**75.5**	36.0	37.7	**36.8**	11.0	17.6	**14.3**	19.3	31.3	**25.3**	9.7	18.2	**14.0**
San Diego	73.0	71.5	**72.3**	43.7	43.5	**43.7**	19.6	25.0	**22.4**	32.7	40.3	**36.5**	18.6	26.5	**22.6**
Seattle	NA	NA	**NA**	43.6	48.7	**46.1**	16.4	22.4	**19.4**	NA	NA	**NA**	18.6	25.4	**22.0**
Unweighted data															
New Orleans	76.6	79.3	**77.6**	43.1	48.9	**45.4**	13.3	23.3	**17.4**	25.1	37.2	**30.0**	10.7	19.6	**14.3**
New York City	69.5	76.0	**72.6**	31.4	45.3	**37.9**	9.2	19.6	**14.1**	19.3	28.7	**23.8**	8.1	15.6	**11.8**
Philadelphia	75.1	73.9	**74.6**	40.8	41.9	**41.4**	19.5	24.0	**21.7**	37.7	43.9	**40.5**	19.9	25.9	**22.7**
San Francisco	60.1	61.1	**60.5**	31.8	34.3	**32.9**	14.0	17.3	**15.6**	31.1	32.6	**31.8**	17.8	20.6	**19.2**

*Ever had at least one drink of alcohol.
†Drank alcohol on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
§Drank five or more drinks of alcohol on a least one occasion during ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
¶Ever used marijuana.
**Used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.
††U.S. territories are included as states.
§§Survey did not include students from the state's largest city.
¶¶Not available.

TABLE 16. Percentage of high school students who used cocaine, crack or freebase, or illegal steroids, and percentage who injected illegal drugs, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1993

Category	Lifetime cocaine use*			Current cocaine use†			Lifetime crack or freebase use§			Lifetime illegal steroid use¶			Lifetime injected-drug use**		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity															
White, non-Hispanic	3.9 (±1.0)††	5.3 (±1.2)	**4.6 (±0.9)**	1.2 (±0.4)	2.0 (±0.8)	**1.6 (±0.6)**	2.0 (±0.5)	2.6 (±1.0)	**2.3 (±0.6)**	1.0 (±0.8)	2.8 (±0.7)	**1.9 (±0.5)**	0.7 (±0.3)	1.8 (±0.7)	**1.3 (±0.3)**
Black, non-Hispanic	1.2 (±0.6)	1.9 (±1.1)	**1.6 (±0.5)**	0.5 (±0.3)	1.5 (±1.0)	**1.0 (±0.6)**	0.6 (±0.4)	1.6 (±1.0)	**1.1 (±0.6)**	0.8 (±0.5)	4.0 (±1.6)	**2.4 (±0.8)**	0.4 (±0.5)	1.4 (±1.1)	**0.9 (±0.6)**
Hispanic	10.4 (±2.2)	12.1 (±3.1)	**11.3 (±1.8)**	3.0 (±1.7)	6.2 (±1.8)	**4.6 (±1.5)**	5.5 (±2.0)	7.1 (±2.0)	**6.3 (±1.4)**	2.6 (±1.4)	3.4 (±1.0)	**3.0 (±0.8)**	1.1 (±0.6)	1.8 (±0.8)	**1.5 (±0.5)**
Grade															
9th	3.8 (±1.6)	4.6 (±1.5)	**4.2 (±1.3)**	1.0 (±1.1)	2.2 (±1.0)	**1.6 (±0.8)**	2.7 (±1.2)	2.7 (±1.2)	**2.7 (±0.9)**	1.4 (±0.9)	2.7 (±1.1)	**2.1 (±0.6)**	0.8 (±0.6)	1.9 (±0.9)	**1.4 (±0.6)**
10th	3.5 (±1.5)	3.9 (±1.1)	**3.7 (±1.0)**	1.0 (±0.5)	1.7 (±0.8)	**1.4 (±0.5)**	2.5 (±1.2)	2.1 (±1.0)	**2.3 (±0.8)**	1.6 (±1.3)	2.4 (±1.0)	**2.0 (±1.0)**	1.4 (±0.8)	1.5 (±0.8)	**1.4 (±0.6)**
11th	4.5 (±1.3)	5.5 (±1.8)	**5.1 (±1.2)**	1.7 (±0.8)	2.4 (±1.1)	**2.1 (±0.8)**	2.1 (±1.0)	3.1 (±1.3)	**2.7 (±0.8)**	1.0 (±0.9)	3.2 (±0.7)	**2.2 (±0.6)**	0.6 (±0.3)	1.9 (±1.1)	**1.3 (±0.6)**
12th	4.6 (±1.7)	7.5 (±1.9)	**6.1 (±1.5)**	1.6 (±0.7)	2.5 (±0.9)	**2.1 (±0.6)**	1.6 (±0.9)	3.6 (±1.4)	**2.6 (±0.9)**	1.0 (±0.7)	3.5 (±1.3)	**2.3 (±0.8)**	0.4 (±0.3)	1.9 (±0.9)	**1.2 (±0.5)**
Total	**4.2 (±0.9)**	**5.5 (±0.9)**	**4.9 (±0.8)**	**1.4 (±0.4)**	**2.3 (±0.6)**	**1.9 (±0.4)**	**2.2 (±0.6)**	**3.0 (±0.8)**	**2.6 (±0.5)**	**1.2 (±0.7)**	**3.1 (±0.5)**	**2.2 (±0.5)**	**0.8 (±0.2)**	**1.9 (±0.6)**	**1.4 (±0.3)**

*Ever tried any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase.
†Used cocaine one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.
§Ever used crack or freebase.
¶Ever used illegal steroids.
**Ever injected illegal drugs. Respondents were classified as injecting-drug users only if they a) reported injecting-drug use not prescribed by a physician and b) answered "one or more" to any of these questions: "During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine including powder, crack, or freebase?"; "During your life, how many times have you used any other type of illegal drugs such as LSD, PCP, ecstacy, mushrooms, speed, ice, heroin, or pills without a doctor's prescription?"; or "During your life, how many times have you taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription?"
††Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

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TABLE 17. Percentage of high school students who used cocaine, crack or freebase, or illegal steroids, and percentage who injected illegal drugs, by sex — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993

Site	Lifetime cocaine use*			Current cocaine use†			Lifetime crack or freebase use§			Lifetime illegal steroid use¶			Lifetime injected-drug use**		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS															
Weighted data															
Alabama	3.3	5.6	**4.5**	0.9	2.3	**1.7**	NA††	NA	**NA**	2.6	6.3	**4.5**	1.3	2.8	**2.1**
American Samoa§§	3.2	4.5	**3.9**	1.7	2.4	**2.1**	2.2	3.3	**2.7**	3.4	6.4	**5.0**	1.7	4.0	**3.0**
Georgia	2.5	3.8	**3.2**	1.3	1.8	**1.6**	1.6	2.8	**2.2**	1.4	3.8	**2.6**	1.2	3.2	**2.2**
Hawaii	7.5	9.0	**8.2**	2.8	3.9	**3.3**	5.0	6.2	**5.6**	1.2	3.2	**2.2**	1.8	1.6	**1.7**
Idaho	5.3	8.3	**6.7**	1.9	3.7	**2.8**	3.4	6.0	**4.6**	2.3	5.6	**3.9**	1.8	3.7	**2.7**
Illinois	2.9	6.4	**4.7**	1.0	3.8	**2.4**	2.0	4.3	**3.2**	1.3	5.0	**3.1**	0.6	2.9	**1.8**
Louisiana¶¶	3.4	7.0	**5.2**	1.6	4.5	**3.1**	2.8	6.6	**4.7**	2.3	8.3	**5.4**	1.4	4.5	**2.9**
Massachusetts	4.3	7.2	**5.8**	1.3	3.5	**2.5**	2.2	5.3	**3.9**	1.7	5.5	**3.7**	1.2	3.8	**2.6**
Mississippi	2.0	2.0	**2.0**	0.8	0.7	**0.7**	1.2	1.0	**1.1**	1.1	2.6	**1.8**	0.4	1.6	**1.0**
Montana	4.7	5.3	**5.1**	1.7	2.6	**2.2**	3.2	3.6	**3.4**	2.9	5.0	**4.1**	1.8	3.4	**2.6**
Nebraska	2.3	4.6	**3.5**	0.7	2.8	**1.8**	1.4	3.5	**2.4**	1.0	4.8	**3.0**	0.8	3.1	**2.0**
Nevada	8.1	7.9	**8.1**	3.5	3.9	**3.7**	4.3	4.7	**4.5**	1.8	3.5	**2.7**	0.6	2.2	**1.4**
New Hampshire	4.3	7.7	**6.1**	1.4	2.7	**2.2**	2.8	4.7	**3.8**	1.1	3.8	**2.5**	1.5	2.3	**1.9**
New York¶¶	4.2	6.4	**5.4**	1.3	3.2	**2.4**	2.3	3.8	**3.2**	2.3	5.9	**4.3**	1.4	3.4	**2.4**
North Carolina	3.5	5.3	**4.4**	1.2	2.9	**2.1**	2.3	4.4	**3.4**	1.4	5.7	**3.6**	1.2	3.9	**2.6**
Ohio	2.4	4.7	**3.6**	0.5	2.5	**1.6**	1.6	3.1	**2.4**	1.0	4.1	**2.6**	0.8	2.5	**1.7**
South Carolina	3.6	5.7	**4.7**	1.4	2.8	**2.2**	2.8	4.1	**3.4**	1.7	6.2	**4.0**	1.5	3.5	**2.5**
South Dakota	3.1	7.3	**5.2**	1.4	4.6	**3.0**	2.3	5.9	**4.1**	2.1	6.5	**4.4**	1.7	5.6	**3.8**
Tennessee	4.0	6.2	**5.1**	1.1	2.8	**2.0**	2.3	3.1	**2.8**	2.1	4.8	**3.5**	1.1	2.1	**1.6**
Utah	3.6	4.7	**4.2**	1.6	2.4	**2.1**	2.7	3.5	**3.2**	1.7	4.3	**3.1**	1.5	3.0	**2.3**
Vermont	NA	NA	**NA**	1.3	2.7	**2.0**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	0.7	1.9	**1.3**
Virgin Islands§§	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	1.5	3.3	**2.4**	0.4	1.4	**1.0**
West Virginia	3.9	6.4	**5.1**	0.9	3.0	**2.0**	2.7	4.2	**3.4**	1.9	6.5	**4.2**	1.2	3.5	**2.4**
Wisconsin	3.0	6.2	**4.6**	0.8	4.5	**2.7**	1.7	4.6	**3.2**	1.8	7.2	**4.6**	1.6	4.8	**3.3**
Unweighted data															
Arkansas	4.8	4.8	**4.8**	2.2	2.7	**2.4**	3.2	3.2	**3.2**	2.0	4.7	**3.4**	1.2	2.3	**1.8**
Delaware	4.0	6.2	**5.1**	1.7	3.4	**2.6**	2.3	3.4	**2.9**	1.3	5.0	**3.1**	1.1	2.7	**1.9**
Kentucky	3.1	7.8	**5.3**	0.7	3.2	**1.9**	2.6	4.5	**3.5**	1.0	7.3	**4.0**	0.5	3.4	**1.9**
Maine	NA	NA	**NA**	2.0	4.6	**3.3**	NA	NA	**NA**	3.3	6.8	**5.1**	1.4	2.8	**2.1**
New Jersey	3.2	5.8	**4.4**	1.2	2.6	**1.9**	1.8	3.7	**2.7**	0.7	3.8	**2.2**	0.5	2.1	**1.3**
New Mexico	8.6	10.8	**9.7**	3.6	5.2	**4.4**	4.8	5.5	**5.2**	1.8	5.8	**3.9**	3.0	2.7	**2.9**
Oregon	5.7	8.9	**7.4**	1.9	4.6	**3.4**	3.8	5.7	**4.8**	2.5	4.1	**3.5**	2.4	4.0	**3.2**
Wyoming	6.2	9.0	**7.7**	2.4	4.5	**3.5**	4.6	5.8	**5.3**	1.4	4.6	**3.1**	1.6	4.0	**2.8**

TABLE 17. Percentage of high school students who used cocaine, crack or freebase, or illegal steroids, and percentage who injected illegal drugs, by sex — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993 — Continued

Site	Lifetime cocaine use*			Current cocaine use†			Lifetime crack or freebase use§			Lifetime illegal steroid use¶			Lifetime injected-drug use**		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
LOCAL SURVEYS															
Weighted data															
Boston	2.1	5.6	**3.8**	0.9	3.0	**1.9**	1.1	2.5	**1.8**	2.4	5.4	**3.8**	0.8	3.0	**1.9**
Chicago	2.4	5.4	**4.0**	0.9	2.9	**2.0**	1.3	3.1	**2.3**	1.8	4.5	**3.2**	0.5	2.3	**1.5**
Dallas	3.7	6.6	**5.1**	0.9	2.5	**1.7**	1.7	2.9	**2.3**	1.3	2.8	**2.0**	0.5	1.7	**1.1**
Dist. of Columbia	1.1	2.5	**1.8**	0.7	1.8	**1.2**	0.8	1.7	**1.3**	1.0	3.9	**2.4**	1.0	2.0	**1.5**
Fort Lauderdale	2.7	4.3	**3.5**	1.1	2.7	**1.9**	1.3	2.4	**1.8**	0.9	4.5	**2.7**	1.0	2.3	**1.7**
Jersey City	3.0	2.1	**2.5**	1.2	0.9	**1.2**	1.9	1.0	**1.5**	1.3	4.1	**2.8**	0.7	1.4	**1.2**
Miami	4.0	6.0	**5.1**	1.7	3.0	**2.3**	1.9	2.6	**2.3**	1.9	4.1	**3.1**	1.3	3.0	**2.2**
San Diego	8.3	9.3	**8.8**	3.6	5.0	**4.3**	4.5	5.4	**5.0**	2.6	4.3	**3.4**	1.2	3.8	**2.6**
Seattle	NA	NA	**NA**	1.3	4.4	**2.8**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**
Unweighted data															
New Orleans	1.1	2.6	**1.7**	0.7	1.3	**0.9**	0.9	0.8	**0.8**	0.9	2.5	**1.6**	0.5	0.5	**0.5**
New York City	1.1	1.8	**1.4**	0.0	0.9	**0.4**	0.2	1.4	**0.7**	1.3	4.5	**2.8**	0.6	1.1	**0.8**
Philadelphia	3.0	4.8	**3.9**	1.1	2.3	**1.7**	1.5	3.1	**2.2**	2.4	4.0	**3.2**	0.7	2.3	**1.4**
San Francisco	5.0	6.9	**5.9**	1.6	3.6	**2.6**	2.2	5.0	**3.6**	1.1	3.6	**2.4**	1.3	2.3	**1.8**

*Ever tried any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase.
†Used cocaine one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.
§Ever used crack or freebase.
¶Ever used illegal steroids.
**Ever injected illegal drugs. Respondents were classified as injecting-drug users only if they a) reported injecting-drug use not prescribed by a physician and b) answered "one or more" to any of these questions: "During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine including powder, crack, or freebase?"; "During your life, how many times have you used any other type of illegal drug such as LSD, PCP, ecstacy, mushrooms, speed, ice, heroin, or pills without a doctor's prescription?"; or "During your life, how many times have you taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription?"
††Not available.
§§U.S. territories are included as states.
¶¶Survey did not include students from the state's largest city.

TABLE 18. Percentage of high school students who reported engaging in drug-related behaviors on school property, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1993

Category	Cigarette use on school property*			Smokeless tobacco use on school property†			Alcohol use on school property§			Marijuana use on school property¶			Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property**		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity															
White, non-Hispanic	14.5 (±2.3)††	14.7 (±2.8)	**14.6 (±2.4)**	0.9 (±0.4)	16.0 (±2.8)	**8.7 (±1.7)**	3.6 (±1.1)	5.5 (±1.0)	**4.6 (±0.9)**	2.8 (±0.9)	7.1 (±2.0)	**5.0 (±1.4)**	18.9 (±3.2)	28.8 (±3.6)	**24.1 (±3.3)**
Black, non-Hispanic	4.5 (±1.7)	7.3 (±2.8)	**5.9 (±1.7)**	0.1 (±0.1)	2.8 (±1.7)	**1.4 (±0.9)**	5.1 (±2.5)	8.7 (±2.2)	**6.9 (±1.9)**	4.5 (±2.6)	10.1 (±2.9)	**7.3 (±2.4)**	14.8 (±2.8)	20.3 (±4.4)	**17.5 (±2.9)**
Hispanic	11.6 (±3.1)	10.6 (±2.7)	**11.1 (±2.4)**	0.2 (±0.2)	4.4 (±1.8)	**2.3 (±0.9)**	6.2 (±1.7)	7.3 (±2.0)	**6.8 (±1.7)**	4.9 (±2.5)	10.0 (±2.7)	**7.5 (±2.2)**	26.8 (±4.0)	41.5 (±5.3)	**34.1 (±3.1)**
Grade															
9th	11.3 (±2.0)	11.4 (±2.7)	**11.3 (±1.9)**	0.2 (±0.3)	10.8 (±2.8)	**5.6 (±1.6)**	4.8 (±1.2)	5.5 (±1.0)	**5.2 (±0.7)**	2.8 (±0.9)	5.9 (±1.4)	**4.4 (±0.8)**	18.4 (±2.9)	24.6 (±3.2)	**21.8 (±2.4)**
10th	11.8 (±4.0)	12.8 (±3.5)	**12.3 (±3.1)**	1.0 (±0.6)	11.3 (±2.8)	**6.3 (±1.6)**	4.7 (±1.6)	4.8 (±1.5)	**4.7 (±0.8)**	3.6 (±1.4)	9.2 (±2.9)	**6.5 (±1.8)**	19.2 (±3.7)	27.9 (±4.3)	**23.7 (±3.6)**
11th	14.9 (±3.3)	12.9 (±4.0)	**13.9 (±3.2)**	1.1 (±0.9)	12.9 (±4.0)	**7.3 (±2.2)**	3.9 (±1.8)	6.3 (±1.6)	**5.2 (±1.6)**	4.0 (±1.9)	8.7 (±2.8)	**6.5 (±2.1)**	21.7 (±4.2)	32.9 (±3.9)	**27.5 (±3.2)**
12th	13.3 (±3.1)	16.5 (±3.9)	**15.0 (±3.3)**	0.7 (±0.5)	14.5 (±3.1)	**7.7 (±1.7)**	3.5 (±1.4)	7.5 (±1.8)	**5.5 (±1.3)**	2.7 (±1.0)	7.3 (±2.3)	**5.1 (±1.5)**	17.5 (±3.3)	28.2 (±4.5)	**23.0 (±3.6)**
Total	**12.9 (±1.8)**	**13.5 (±2.1)**	**13.2 (±1.8)**	**0.8 (±0.3)**	**12.5 (±2.4)**	**6.8 (±1.4)**	**4.2 (±1.1)**	**6.2 (±0.8)**	**5.2 (±0.8)**	**3.3 (±0.9)**	**7.8 (±1.6)**	**5.6 (±1.3)**	**19.1 (±2.6)**	**28.5 (±2.9)**	**24.0 (±2.6)**

*On ≥1 day(s) during the 30 days preceding the survey.
†Used chewing tobacco or snuff during the 30 days preceding the survey.
§Drank alcohol on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
¶Used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.
**During the 12 months preceding the survey.
††Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

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TABLE 19. Percentage of high school students who reported engaging in drug-related behaviors on school property, by sex — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993

Site	Cigarette use on school property*			Smokeless tobacco use on school property†			Alcohol use on school property§			Marijuana use on school property¶			Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property**		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS															
Weighted data															
Alabama	7.4	13.1	**10.4**	1.7	17.0	**9.5**	3.5	7.3	**5.4**	1.0	3.3	**2.2**	13.8	22.5	**18.2**
American Samoa††	19.4	20.4	**19.9**	2.0	14.0	**8.5**	8.9	11.8	**10.5**	1.7	9.6	**6.0**	9.9	17.7	**14.3**
Georgia	8.0	8.4	**8.2**	0.8	11.6	**6.1**	5.1	7.8	**6.4**	2.9	3.0	**3.0**	16.6	25.9	**21.2**
Hawaii	14.7	16.0	**15.4**	1.0	6.4	**3.8**	6.4	6.4	**6.4**	5.9	9.8	**7.9**	23.5	29.0	**26.4**
Idaho	11.9	14.2	**12.9**	2.0	19.5	**10.3**	7.1	8.9	**7.9**	3.1	6.1	**4.5**	19.8	28.3	**23.9**
Illinois	10.5	12.6	**11.5**	0.7	8.8	**4.8**	4.1	5.9	**5.0**	2.4	6.4	**4.4**	14.1	23.0	**18.5**
Louisiana§§	6.4	12.1	**9.2**	0.8	15.9	**8.2**	4.0	11.1	**7.5**	1.8	7.1	**4.5**	17.8	26.8	**22.1**
Massachusetts	16.8	18.5	**17.7**	0.6	9.5	**5.1**	3.7	7.0	**5.4**	3.7	9.6	**6.8**	25.0	37.4	**31.4**
Mississippi	5.8	12.4	**9.1**	0.2	14.7	**7.4**	3.4	9.1	**6.2**	0.8	2.9	**1.8**	11.2	20.5	**15.8**
Montana	11.5	12.4	**11.9**	4.9	26.5	**16.2**	8.2	9.4	**8.8**	3.3	6.9	**5.1**	19.3	24.5	**22.0**
Nebraska	11.0	15.7	**13.4**	1.1	15.0	**8.2**	3.3	6.1	**4.8**	1.3	3.6	**2.4**	8.4	13.5	**11.0**
Nevada	15.7	14.6	**15.1**	1.9	12.6	**7.4**	5.3	7.1	**6.2**	5.6	9.9	**7.8**	26.4	33.2	**29.8**
New Hampshire	16.1	18.4	**17.3**	0.8	10.4	**5.7**	3.0	5.2	**4.1**	4.0	7.3	**5.7**	22.5	28.7	**25.7**
New York§§	19.5	17.5	**18.5**	1.1	12.2	**6.8**	5.5	7.1	**6.3**	4.3	9.5	**7.0**	22.9	32.1	**27.6**
North Carolina	13.3	16.5	**14.9**	0.9	12.8	**6.9**	3.3	7.6	**5.4**	2.1	7.5	**4.8**	24.4	33.4	**28.9**
Ohio	10.8	13.1	**12.0**	0.5	13.0	**6.9**	4.0	5.2	**4.6**	2.0	6.0	**4.0**	15.4	23.4	**19.5**
South Carolina	10.2	13.9	**12.1**	0.4	11.8	**6.2**	5.7	9.7	**7.7**	1.9	5.9	**3.9**	20.4	29.5	**25.0**
South Dakota	12.6	16.7	**14.8**	1.8	23.6	**13.0**	5.3	13.5	**9.5**	1.3	6.1	**3.8**	11.7	24.9	**18.5**
Tennessee	13.1	17.9	**15.5**	0.5	21.7	**11.4**	3.9	6.0	**5.0**	3.2	6.0	**4.7**	18.5	25.1	**21.8**
Utah	7.7	9.7	**8.7**	1.2	7.7	**4.6**	4.5	6.3	**5.5**	1.9	4.3	**3.2**	15.2	22.8	**19.1**
Vermont	NA¶¶	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**
Virgin Islands††	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	21.5	32.5	**27.0**
West Virginia	18.4	17.8	**18.1**	1.0	27.3	**14.3**	5.7	9.7	**7.7**	2.7	7.7	**5.2**	23.3	27.6	**25.5**
Wisconsin	13.4	13.6	**13.5**	1.2	12.9	**7.2**	3.7	7.0	**5.4**	1.4	6.0	**3.7**	15.3	23.7	**19.6**
Unweighted data															
Arkansas	7.0	12.7	**10.0**	0.8	15.9	**8.5**	4.4	7.7	**6.1**	1.2	2.6	**1.9**	10.9	17.2	**14.2**
Delaware	15.3	15.6	**15.5**	0.6	9.1	**4.8**	4.5	5.8	**5.2**	4.0	9.4	**6.7**	18.7	30.5	**24.6**
Kentucky	16.7	23.0	**19.8**	0.7	27.3	**13.4**	3.1	8.5	**5.7**	2.2	4.2	**3.1**	14.4	24.7	**19.4**
Maine	14.1	18.0	**16.0**	1.1	11.2	**6.0**	4.8	7.7	**6.2**	3.2	8.7	**5.9**	19.2	31.4	**25.1**
New Jersey	12.9	13.8	**13.3**	0.3	8.2	**4.1**	3.4	5.7	**4.5**	1.8	4.5	**3.1**	12.6	24.4	**18.2**
New Mexico	13.0	14.0	**13.5**	1.9	15.7	**9.0**	11.6	13.1	**12.3**	6.2	10.0	**8.1**	24.2	32.8	**28.6**
Oregon	10.0	10.7	**10.3**	2.5	17.3	**9.9**	4.4	8.9	**6.7**	3.0	7.6	**5.4**	22.2	31.4	**26.9**
Wyoming	13.6	12.8	**13.2**	2.5	23.2	**13.2**	5.3	9.7	**7.6**	1.6	6.4	**4.1**	15.7	22.0	**19.0**

TABLE 19. Percentage of high school students who reported engaging in drug-related behaviors on school property, by sex — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993 — Continued

Site	Cigarette use on school property*			Smokeless tobacco use on school property†			Alcohol use on school property§			Marijuana use on school property¶			Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property**		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
LOCAL SURVEYS															
Weighted data															
Boston	12.1	10.4	**11.2**	0.4	2.3	**1.3**	4.1	7.6	**5.9**	3.9	9.2	**6.5**	18.1	25.3	**21.7**
Chicago	7.5	9.2	**8.4**	0.0	2.0	**1.1**	6.0	6.9	**6.5**	3.4	7.8	**5.6**	13.8	19.3	**16.5**
Dallas	4.9	8.0	**6.5**	0.3	3.7	**1.9**	7.5	8.9	**8.2**	2.4	7.1	**4.6**	16.2	26.9	**21.2**
Dist. of Columbia	3.1	7.4	**5.1**	0.1	2.1	**1.0**	5.3	9.4	**7.2**	4.1	13.7	**8.4**	13.3	18.6	**15.7**
Fort Lauderdale	8.8	11.1	**9.9**	0.5	4.8	**2.6**	2.7	7.1	**4.9**	3.2	8.9	**6.0**	18.5	30.4	**24.5**
Jersey City	17.1	16.9	**17.0**	1.0	1.0	**1.0**	8.4	16.1	**12.2**	3.5	6.9	**5.3**	10.7	19.7	**15.2**
Miami	10.4	9.3	**9.9**	0.5	3.0	**1.7**	3.5	4.6	**4.1**	3.4	7.2	**5.3**	23.7	36.6	**30.3**
San Diego	7.0	10.4	**8.7**	0.4	4.3	**2.3**	6.1	9.2	**7.7**	6.3	12.1	**9.3**	31.4	42.0	**36.7**
Seattle	13.4	13.6	**13.6**	NA	NA	**NA**	6.0	8.5	**7.3**	5.8	12.3	**9.0**	22.5	33.5	**28.0**
Unweighted data															
New Orleans	3.4	4.8	**4.0**	0.7	1.7	**1.1**	3.9	7.7	**5.4**	2.5	7.9	**4.7**	9.7	17.3	**12.8**
New York City	8.5	10.6	**9.5**	0.0	1.6	**0.7**	2.7	7.8	**5.1**	2.2	7.7	**4.8**	14.5	28.9	**21.3**
Philadelphia	16.3	11.7	**14.1**	0.4	1.0	**0.7**	3.9	7.2	**5.5**	6.0	11.0	**8.3**	15.4	22.9	**18.9**
San Francisco	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**

*On ≥1 day(s) during the 30 days preceding the survey.
†Used chewing tobacco or snuff during the 30 days preceding the survey.
§Drank alcohol on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
¶Used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.
**During the 12 months preceding the survey.
††U.S. territories are included as states.
§§Survey did not include students from the state's largest city.
¶¶Not available.

TABLE 20. Percentage of high school students who reported engaging in sexual behaviors, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1993

Category	Ever had sexual intercourse			Four or more sex partners during lifetime			Currently sexually active*			Condom use during last sexual intercourse†			Birth control pill use during last sexual intercourse†		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity															
White, non-Hispanic	47.4 (±2.5)§	49.3 (±3.9)	**48.4 (±2.8)**	13.3 (±2.0)	15.2 (±3.1)	**14.3 (±2.1)**	35.2 (±1.6)	32.9 (±3.6)	**34.0 (±2.1)**	46.1 (±4.1)	58.5 (±5.4)	**52.3 (±3.9)**	24.0 (±3.6)	17.1 (±4.0)	**20.4 (±3.1)**
Black, non-Hispanic	70.4 (±5.2)	89.2 (±2.4)	**79.7 (±3.1)**	27.2 (±3.7)	58.8 (±4.8)	**42.7 (±3.7)**	53.2 (±4.9)	65.1 (±5.2)	**59.1 (±4.3)**	47.8 (±5.8)	63.7 (±5.0)	**56.5 (±4.0)**	20.6 (±4.1)	10.5 (±2.8)	**15.1 (±2.7)**
Hispanic	48.3 (±5.0)	63.5 (±4.0)	**56.0 (±4.1)**	11.0 (±4.0)	26.3 (±3.6)	**18.6 (±3.3)**	37.9 (±5.1)	40.7 (±4.9)	**39.4 (±3.7)**	36.9 (±4.6)	55.1 (±6.6)	**46.1 (±4.1)**	15.3 (±5.4)	9.8 (±5.3)	**12.4 (±4.1)**
Grade															
9th	31.6 (±4.6)	43.5 (±5.1)	**37.7 (±4.2)**	6.2 (±2.1)	15.4 (±2.7)	**10.9 (±2.0)**	22.5 (±4.0)	26.8 (±4.0)	**24.8 (±3.3)**	59.2 (±8.3)	63.1 (±8.1)	**61.6 (±5.7)**	11.1 (±3.1)	7.5 (±3.9)	**9.0 (±2.7)**
10th	44.9 (±4.6)	47.4 (±4.8)	**46.1 (±3.6)**	12.8 (±2.8)	18.9 (±3.1)	**15.9 (±2.1)**	30.7 (±3.5)	29.6 (±4.2)	**30.1 (±3.1)**	45.8 (±5.6)	63.3 (±7.2)	**54.7 (±4.5)**	17.4 (±3.1)	10.0 (±4.6)	**13.7 (±2.7)**
11th	55.1 (±3.5)	59.5 (±5.1)	**57.5 (±3.4)**	16.3 (±2.7)	23.1 (±4.3)	**19.9 (±3.1)**	40.9 (±3.7)	39.1 (±4.9)	**40.0 (±3.5)**	46.1 (±4.2)	64.8 (±5.0)	**55.3 (±3.0)**	22.2 (±4.2)	11.7 (±3.3)	**16.8 (±3.0)**
12th	66.3 (±5.5)	70.2 (±4.9)	**68.3 (±4.6)**	23.2 (±3.9)	30.7 (±4.2)	**27.0 (±3.6)**	53.2 (±4.1)	52.7 (±4.9)	**53.0 (±3.9)**	41.2 (±4.6)	51.5 (±5.3)	**46.5 (±4.0)**	29.0 (±4.9)	22.7 (±5.8)	**25.8 (±4.4)**
Total	**50.2 (±2.5)**	**55.6 (±3.5)**	**53.0 (±2.7)**	**15.0 (±1.9)**	**22.3 (±2.7)**	**18.8 (±2.0)**	**37.5 (±1.6)**	**37.5 (±3.1)**	**37.6 (±2.0)**	**46.0 (±2.8)**	**59.2 (±3.8)**	**52.8 (±2.7)**	**22.3 (±2.6)**	**14.7 (±2.7)**	**18.4 (±2.1)**

*Sexual intercourse during the 3 months preceding the survey.
†Among currently sexually active students.
§Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

TABLE 21. Percentage of high school students who reported engaging in sexual behaviors, by sex — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993

Site	Ever had sexual intercourse			Four or more sex partners during lifetime			Currently sexually active*			Condom use during last sexual intercourse†			Birth control pill use during last sexual intercourse†		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS															
Weighted data															
Alabama	NA§	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**
American Samoa¶	26.7	56.9	**43.0**	3.3	20.9	**12.8**	17.8	37.7	**28.5**	14.5	32.9	**27.6**	3.4	6.5	**5.6**
Georgia	62.1	70.9	**66.3**	23.0	37.6	**30.1**	48.2	51.4	**49.7**	50.3	59.9	**55.1**	19.9	13.3	**16.6**
Hawaii	46.7	42.1	**44.3**	10.4	12.2	**11.4**	33.4	24.2	**28.7**	43.6	59.8	**50.6**	19.7	6.3	**13.9**
Idaho	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**
Illinois	49.9	59.7	**54.7**	13.5	25.3	**19.3**	38.0	42.0	**40.0**	48.0	67.3	**57.8**	23.4	10.4	**16.7**
Louisiana**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**
Massachusetts	46.0	51.4	**48.7**	10.6	18.5	**14.5**	34.2	32.6	**33.4**	46.7	57.4	**51.8**	22.4	13.5	**18.1**
Mississippi	66.0	71.9	**69.0**	18.8	37.7	**28.1**	51.9	48.9	**50.4**	50.2	61.7	**55.7**	24.2	14.4	**19.6**
Montana	48.4	53.5	**51.0**	14.8	20.8	**17.9**	34.5	32.8	**33.7**	41.5	61.5	**51.5**	25.4	15.7	**20.6**
Nebraska	41.9	51.8	**47.0**	12.3	17.8	**15.1**	31.1	32.7	**31.9**	52.1	66.7	**59.6**	18.8	16.4	**17.6**
Nevada	54.1	62.7	**58.4**	18.6	27.4	**23.0**	39.5	39.8	**39.7**	45.3	55.1	**50.3**	24.5	13.9	**19.1**
New Hampshire	52.7	55.8	**54.3**	15.7	15.9	**15.9**	39.5	34.9	**37.2**	45.7	57.2	**51.1**	29.1	18.9	**24.3**
New York**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**
North Carolina	NA	NA	**NA**	18.6	28.8	**23.5**	43.6	43.7	**43.6**	44.4	57.5	**50.6**	NA	NA	**NA**
Ohio	52.8	57.4	**55.2**	16.2	24.7	**20.6**	38.9	39.3	**39.2**	48.7	59.4	**54.1**	20.8	16.9	**18.8**
South Carolina	58.8	72.2	**65.5**	19.2	37.4	**28.3**	43.6	49.2	**46.4**	49.5	59.4	**54.6**	19.3	14.8	**16.9**
South Dakota	47.9	56.1	**52.0**	14.1	18.6	**16.5**	36.4	37.5	**37.0**	46.3	54.5	**50.4**	29.6	21.0	**25.2**
Tennessee	59.0	65.6	**62.3**	20.5	28.3	**24.5**	44.1	43.2	**43.6**	41.2	60.6	**50.9**	24.2	11.2	**17.7**
Utah	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**
Vermont	50.3	51.2	**50.7**	14.1	14.8	**14.5**	37.8	31.5	**34.6**	45.6	61.1	**52.9**	37.5	24.1	**31.3**
Virgin Islands¶	44.6	80.1	**61.0**	6.7	42.8	**23.2**	31.8	37.9	**34.5**	49.6	54.1	**52.0**	3.0	6.6	**4.8**
West Virginia	59.4	66.7	**63.1**	16.7	27.8	**22.4**	46.3	44.8	**45.6**	43.5	57.2	**50.3**	25.1	15.9	**20.5**
Wisconsin	44.4	49.6	**47.0**	11.5	17.1	**14.3**	33.2	31.8	**32.5**	50.9	66.1	**58.3**	27.8	16.6	**22.4**
Unweighted data															
Arkansas	51.5	60.2	**55.9**	17.7	28.8	**23.3**	38.5	39.5	**39.0**	46.1	66.9	**56.8**	21.2	9.2	**15.1**
Delaware	62.4	70.9	**66.5**	22.3	35.7	**28.7**	49.0	52.2	**50.6**	50.4	65.6	**58.0**	20.8	12.2	**16.5**
Kentucky	56.7	67.7	**62.1**	17.6	28.1	**22.5**	47.1	47.0	**47.2**	44.7	54.0	**49.0**	26.9	13.7	**20.5**
Maine	51.2	56.9	**54.0**	14.6	19.3	**16.9**	39.0	37.6	**38.4**	43.0	57.6	**49.9**	36.0	22.1	**29.5**
New Jersey	47.9	61.1	**54.2**	13.8	26.7	**19.9**	37.3	39.4	**38.3**	47.4	63.8	**55.4**	14.9	8.2	**11.6**
New Mexico	51.0	59.9	**55.5**	12.6	24.3	**18.5**	38.5	39.9	**39.1**	40.8	59.8	**50.5**	16.7	10.5	**13.5**
Oregon	43.1	49.0	**45.9**	13.9	18.1	**15.9**	31.5	29.9	**30.8**	49.1	59.3	**53.8**	24.8	18.8	**21.9**
Wyoming	46.2	53.0	**49.7**	14.1	21.2	**17.8**	32.6	35.8	**34.2**	47.7	61.7	**55.2**	22.4	12.9	**17.4**

TABLE 21. Percentage of high school students who reported engaging in sexual behaviors, by sex — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993 — Continued

Site	Ever had sexual intercourse			Four or more sex partners during lifetime			Currently sexually active*			Condom use during last sexual intercourse†			Birth control pill use during last sexual intercourse†		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
LOCAL SURVEYS															
Weighted data															
Boston	48.3	73.8	**60.5**	13.9	39.0	**25.9**	36.9	47.7	**42.0**	56.2	70.4	**63.9**	16.6	8.0	**11.9**
Chicago	52.3	73.0	**62.1**	12.5	42.7	**26.7**	38.5	54.2	**45.7**	51.6	73.7	**63.9**	14.4	9.7	**11.8**
Dallas	56.2	75.1	**65.0**	15.2	45.2	**29.3**	39.2	52.2	**45.2**	52.4	67.0	**60.2**	12.9	8.6	**10.7**
Dist. of Columbia	73.3	86.3	**79.2**	31.1	62.8	**45.3**	57.6	65.6	**61.2**	58.4	72.3	**65.0**	14.0	7.9	**11.2**
Fort Lauderdale	49.8	62.9	**56.3**	10.1	28.2	**19.2**	38.8	41.8	**40.3**	51.1	73.6	**62.6**	15.1	4.2	**9.5**
Jersey City	53.8	72.0	**62.8**	10.3	43.1	**26.4**	43.1	49.8	**46.4**	52.8	61.8	**57.4**	13.1	4.8	**8.6**
Miami	48.2	69.7	**58.8**	10.7	29.9	**20.2**	35.3	42.8	**39.0**	48.8	65.7	**57.9**	8.5	7.2	**7.8**
San Diego	40.2	50.6	**45.4**	12.8	19.9	**16.3**	31.4	32.7	**32.1**	39.5	55.8	**47.4**	21.1	16.5	**18.8**
Seattle	46.5	52.2	**49.3**	13.9	21.6	**17.7**	34.8	34.1	**34.5**	50.4	68.6	**59.1**	17.6	14.9	**16.3**
Unweighted data															
New Orleans	57.4	78.3	**65.7**	15.0	56.0	**31.4**	43.7	61.3	**50.7**	45.3	65.9	**55.2**	22.0	8.2	**15.4**
New York City	50.2	70.4	**59.5**	11.9	35.0	**22.4**	36.8	45.3	**40.7**	53.8	70.1	**62.2**	NA	NA	**NA**
Philadelphia	64.5	78.6	**71.2**	21.4	53.4	**36.6**	50.1	59.5	**54.6**	47.7	68.6	**58.4**	18.3	11.8	**15.0**
San Francisco	37.7	41.9	**39.6**	11.2	18.9	**14.8**	29.6	27.3	**28.5**	54.2	66.7	**59.8**	11.9	9.8	**10.9**

*Sexual intercourse during the 3 months preceding the survey.
†Among currently sexually active students.
§Not available.
¶U.S. territories are included as states.
**Survey did not include students from the state's largest city.

TABLE 22. Percentage of high school students who thought they were overweight, were attempting weight loss, ate five or more servings of fruits and vegetables, and ate no more than two servings of foods typically high in fat content during the day preceding the survey,* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1993

Category	Thought they were overweight			Were attempting weight loss			Ate fruits and vegetables†			Ate no more than two servings of foods typically high in fat content§		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity												
White, non-Hispanic	47.5 (±2.9)¶	23.9 (±2.1)	**35.2 (±1.7)**	61.3 (±2.3)	22.3 (±2.5)	**41.0 (±1.9)**	13.5 (±1.8)	18.4 (±2.3)	**16.1 (±1.5)**	77.1 (±2.5)	56.4 (±3.3)	**66.2 (±2.7)**
Black, non-Hispanic	32.2 (±3.3)	20.8 (±3.2)	**26.6 (±2.4)**	44.0 (±3.3)	19.9 (±2.8)	**32.0 (±2.3)**	7.2 (±1.9)	11.0 (±2.8)	**9.1 (±1.7)**	63.2 (±3.2)	54.5 (±3.5)	**58.9 (±2.3)**
Hispanic	45.4 (±3.7)	32.0 (±4.2)	**38.5 (±3.3)**	61.4 (±3.2)	32.8 (±4.4)	**47.1 (±2.4)**	9.8 (±3.1)	13.2 (±3.0)	**11.5 (±2.3)**	79.0 (±4.6)	66.2 (±3.6)	**72.6 (±3.6)**
Grade												
9th	42.8 (±4.3)	24.0 (±2.1)	**33.3 (±2.5)**	56.0 (±3.6)	26.4 (±3.1)	**40.9 (±3.1)**	15.5 (±2.4)	20.8 (±2.5)	**18.3 (±2.0)**	74.6 (±4.2)	56.8 (±4.3)	**65.4 (±3.4)**
10th	44.4 (±3.6)	26.6 (±3.3)	**35.1 (±1.7)**	58.3 (±4.3)	23.5 (±3.0)	**40.3 (±1.9)**	12.8 (±3.2)	18.9 (±3.0)	**15.9 (±1.6)**	74.2 (±4.7)	56.4 (±4.7)	**64.9 (±4.1)**
11th	48.3 (±3.6)	24.7 (±3.0)	**35.0 (±1.8)**	61.2 (±3.7)	20.6 (±2.8)	**40.1 (±2.1)**	12.7 (±3.2)	14.8 (±3.8)	**13.8 (±2.5)**	74.8 (±3.7)	58.0 (±2.7)	**65.9 (±2.2)**
12th	45.8 (±5.1)	22.5 (±2.8)	**33.9 (±3.0)**	59.1 (±3.9)	22.3 (±3.2)	**40.3 (±2.8)**	11.3 (±1.8)	15.7 (±3.0)	**13.5 (±2.2)**	78.5 (±3.2)	58.7 (±4.6)	**68.5 (±2.9)**
Total	**44.8 (±2.4)**	**24.4 (±1.7)**	**34.3 (±1.4)**	**58.7 (±1.9)**	**23.1 (±2.1)**	**40.3 (±1.6)**	**13.0 (±1.6)**	**17.6 (±1.8)**	**15.4 (±1.2)**	**75.6 (±2.2)**	**57.6 (±2.7)**	**66.2 (±2.1)**

*Students who replied that they did not consume a particular type of food were assigned a frequency of 0; students who replied that they consumed a particular type of food "once only" were assigned a frequency of 1.0; and students who replied that they consumed a particular type of food "twice or more" were assigned a frequency of 2.0. The number of servings of fruits and vegetables ranged from 0 through 8. The number of servings of food typically high in fat content ranged from 0 through 6.

†Fruit, fruit juice, green salad, and cooked vegetables.

§Hamburgers, hot dogs, or sausage; french fries or potato chips; and cookies, doughnuts, pie, or cake.

¶Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

TABLE 23. Percentage of high school students who thought they were overweight, were attempting weight loss, ate five or more servings of fruits and vegetables, and ate no more than two servings of foods typically high in fat content during the day preceding the survey,* by sex — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993

Site	Thought they were overweight			Were attempting weight loss			Ate fruits and vegetables†			Ate no more than two servings of foods typically high in fat content§		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS												
Weighted data												
Alabama	38.2	18.7	**28.5**	53.2	21.5	**37.2**	7.2	12.2	**9.8**	65.3	55.7	**60.5**
American Samoa¶	32.9	18.2	**24.9**	58.4	33.7	**44.9**	18.0	22.6	**20.6**	61.2	64.0	**62.6**
Georgia	40.3	22.9	**31.7**	55.4	24.4	**40.0**	11.2	14.0	**12.6**	68.1	55.1	**61.6**
Hawaii	50.6	31.9	**40.8**	62.7	27.5	**44.4**	16.9	25.4	**21.3**	75.8	67.3	**71.4**
Idaho	46.9	21.1	**34.7**	61.7	22.9	**43.2**	11.6	17.1	**14.2**	77.4	60.8	**69.6**
Illinois	43.6	23.3	**33.4**	61.2	23.8	**42.5**	9.7	14.5	**12.1**	68.9	52.3	**60.6**
Louisiana**	37.8	22.6	**30.4**	52.1	24.2	**38.3**	5.3	10.1	**7.6**	67.7	56.1	**62.1**
Massachusetts	42.4	22.3	**32.1**	61.6	21.5	**41.2**	16.1	21.9	**19.1**	82.9	65.1	**73.9**
Mississippi	40.4	23.2	**31.9**	52.8	23.4	**38.1**	4.4	11.4	**7.8**	69.2	57.0	**63.2**
Montana	49.5	21.2	**34.7**	63.3	21.8	**41.6**	16.0	19.7	**17.9**	75.1	56.8	**65.6**
Nebraska	51.3	22.0	**36.4**	65.4	22.8	**43.7**	13.3	17.6	**15.5**	70.8	51.6	**61.0**
Nevada	41.6	21.4	**31.3**	59.5	20.8	**39.8**	11.0	15.5	**13.3**	81.1	67.0	**73.9**
New Hampshire	49.0	23.6	**36.1**	64.5	21.9	**43.0**	19.9	22.8	**21.4**	83.9	67.4	**75.6**
New York**	46.4	24.4	**35.4**	65.4	26.2	**45.5**	14.3	19.0	**16.7**	77.6	62.7	**70.2**
North Carolina	43.7	22.9	**33.4**	55.2	24.1	**39.8**	NA††	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**
Ohio	46.2	21.9	**33.8**	64.0	22.1	**42.5**	11.4	19.5	**15.5**	74.4	52.4	**63.2**
South Carolina	38.1	20.9	**29.4**	52.3	21.5	**36.6**	6.4	11.6	**9.0**	66.7	54.9	**60.7**
South Dakota	54.1	25.3	**39.4**	69.7	24.1	**46.5**	9.2	19.5	**14.4**	72.5	48.3	**60.2**
Tennessee	44.5	27.8	**36.0**	60.5	25.0	**42.4**	8.4	13.9	**11.2**	67.7	49.5	**58.4**
Utah	46.0	17.5	**31.5**	64.3	18.2	**40.7**	13.8	20.5	**17.1**	79.7	62.7	**71.0**
Vermont	45.0	24.4	**34.4**	61.4	23.9	**42.1**	17.5	22.2	**19.9**	82.0	60.6	**70.9**
Virgin Islands¶	27.6	15.6	**21.7**	35.5	21.3	**28.7**	11.5	16.6	**13.9**	89.7	90.0	**89.9**
West Virginia	52.3	28.0	**40.0**	67.0	28.1	**47.3**	10.1	14.0	**12.1**	73.7	52.3	**62.9**
Wisconsin	49.5	22.2	**35.5**	63.8	24.3	**43.6**	13.2	19.7	**16.5**	72.9	51.4	**62.1**
Unweighted data												
Arkansas	41.0	23.9	**32.3**	58.1	23.2	**40.4**	8.2	12.3	**10.2**	67.6	50.5	**59.0**
Delaware	42.7	22.4	**32.7**	58.4	23.2	**40.9**	14.4	15.5	**14.9**	70.1	51.5	**60.9**
Kentucky	47.4	28.4	**38.4**	59.6	29.7	**45.4**	9.6	14.8	**12.2**	70.5	52.5	**62.0**
Maine	49.7	24.7	**37.6**	65.2	26.5	**46.5**	17.3	19.3	**18.3**	80.6	60.2	**70.9**
New Jersey	40.7	21.1	**31.3**	56.4	22.0	**40.0**	13.0	17.1	**15.0**	81.8	65.3	**73.9**
New Mexico	46.6	19.3	**32.6**	58.7	19.6	**38.7**	9.1	14.7	**12.1**	73.6	58.9	**66.1**
Oregon	46.1	21.8	**34.1**	59.2	23.1	**41.4**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**
Wyoming	44.4	20.8	**32.1**	60.3	19.9	**39.3**	11.7	18.2	**15.1**	76.8	56.6	**66.4**

TABLE 23. Percentage of high school students who thought they were overweight, were attempting weight loss, ate five or more servings of fruits and vegetables, and ate no more than two servings of foods typically high in fat content during the day preceding the survey,* by sex — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993 — Continued

Site	Thought they were overweight			Were attempting weight loss			Ate fruits and vegetables†			Ate no more than two servings of foods typically high in fat content§		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
LOCAL SURVEYS												
Weighted data												
Boston	36.2	18.6	**27.5**	47.8	24.6	**36.4**	12.8	14.6	**13.7**	76.9	68.1	**72.6**
Chicago	35.1	21.4	**28.5**	46.2	27.6	**37.2**	10.8	14.1	**12.3**	60.3	52.9	**56.9**
Dallas	39.1	22.2	**31.0**	52.0	25.0	**39.1**	9.1	11.0	**10.0**	72.5	60.5	**66.8**
Dist. of Columbia	31.8	20.2	**26.6**	44.1	19.2	**32.8**	12.2	13.2	**12.7**	72.9	58.7	**66.4**
Fort Lauderdale	41.6	23.6	**32.5**	58.0	23.0	**40.5**	12.4	17.1	**14.7**	82.7	64.7	**73.7**
Jersey City	29.5	14.6	**22.0**	41.3	15.5	**28.5**	9.6	13.6	**11.7**	75.9	64.5	**70.3**
Miami	33.6	22.0	**27.7**	48.1	23.1	**35.3**	9.7	15.0	**12.4**	72.9	64.7	**68.8**
San Diego	39.9	20.4	**30.1**	53.9	21.6	**37.7**	16.4	20.6	**18.5**	79.5	64.5	**71.9**
Seattle	NA	NA	**NA**	50.7	18.3	**34.4**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**
Unweighted data												
New Orleans	30.3	17.7	**25.1**	41.2	16.2	**30.9**	8.2	15.3	**11.1**	65.4	55.5	**61.4**
New York City	34.9	22.3	**28.9**	47.7	23.9	**36.4**	13.7	17.4	**15.4**	80.2	70.5	**75.6**
Philadelphia	31.3	16.6	**24.3**	43.7	17.1	**31.1**	9.3	12.4	**10.8**	70.9	58.5	**65.1**
San Francisco	40.9	21.3	**31.7**	51.2	21.2	**37.0**	18.1	24.7	**21.2**	79.8	73.8	**77.0**

*Students who replied that they did not consume a particular type of food were assigned a frequency of 0; students who replied that they consumed a particular type of food "once only" were assigned a frequency of 1.0; and students who replied that they consumed a particular type of food "twice or more" were assigned a frequency of 2.0. The number of servings of fruits and vegetables ranged from 0 through 8. The number of servings of foods typically high in fat content ranged from 0 through 6.

†Fruit, fruit juice, green salad, and cooked vegetables.

§Hamburgers, hot dogs, or sausage; french fries or potato chips; and doughnuts, pie, or cake.

¶U.S. territories are included as states.

**Survey did not include students from the state's largest city.

††Not available.

TABLE 24. Percentage of high school students who participated in vigorous physical activity,* stretching exercises,† and strengthening exercises,§ and who were enrolled in physical education (PE) class and attended PE class daily, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1993

Category	Participated in vigorous physical activity			Participated in stretching exercises			Participated in strengthening exercises			Enrolled in PE			Attended PE daily		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity															
White, non-Hispanic	58.8 (±2.4)¶	75.9 (±1.5)	**67.7 (±1.5)**	55.6 (±3.1)	57.1 (±3.4)	**56.3 (±2.7)**	44.0 (±4.2)	62.3 (±3.0)	**53.5 (±3.2)**	47.9 (±6.1)	53.1 (±7.1)	**50.6 (±6.4)**	29.1 (±5.4)	34.8 (±6.2)	**32.1 (±5.5)**
Black, non-Hispanic	48.8 (±5.6)	71.4 (±5.1)	**60.0 (±3.8)**	43.2 (±6.1)	53.0 (±5.0)	**48.1 (±5.0)**	33.3 (±5.9)	58.2 (±4.1)	**45.6 (±4.2)**	48.7 (±8.2)	62.8 (±4.7)	**55.7 (±5.8)**	37.5 (±8.4)	48.6 (±5.8)	**43.0 (±6.5)**
Hispanic	50.0 (±5.0)	68.8 (±6.0)	**59.4 (±5.1)**	46.8 (±5.0)	54.9 (±5.9)	**50.8 (±5.1)**	41.4 (±3.8)	57.7 (±6.5)	**49.6 (±4.6)**	50.8 (±6.4)	57.0 (±5.8)	**53.9 (±5.1)**	36.7 (±4.9)	42.9 (±5.0)	**39.7 (±3.9)**
Grade															
9th	67.5 (±4.2)	81.2 (±3.3)	**74.5 (±2.9)**	65.9 (±4.5)	62.9 (±4.2)	**64.3 (±3.9)**	52.2 (±5.3)	69.1 (±3.0)	**60.9 (±3.5)**	75.9 (±6.2)	78.7 (±5.6)	**77.2 (±5.5)**	52.7 (±7.2)	52.7 (±7.2)	**52.7 (±6.4)**
10th	61.1 (±4.3)	77.2 (±3.1)	**69.5 (±2.7)**	57.8 (±4.4)	56.9 (±4.9)	**57.4 (±3.1)**	45.6 (±6.3)	63.7 (±4.9)	**55.0 (±4.7)**	54.8 (±8.3)	59.5 (±8.5)	**57.3 (±7.7)**	35.9 (+6.9)	43.6 (±6.9)	**40.1 (±6.0)**
11th	52.7 (±3.6)	71.4 (±3.2)	**62.5 (±2.7)**	48.4 (±4.3)	53.3 (±4.4)	**50.9 (±2.9)**	37.5 (±5.3)	58.5 (±3.4)	**48.5 (±3.6)**	38.1 (±7.5)	43.5 (±9.5)	**40.9 (±8.0)**	20.9 (±5.2)	26.7 (±7.6)	**23.8 (±5.9)**
12th	45.4 (±4.2)	69.8 (±3.8)	**57.8 (±2.8)**	41.1 (±3.9)	52.6 (±4.7)	**46.9 (±3.4)**	34.3 (±3.5)	54.7 (±3.7)	**44.6 (±2.7)**	29.5 (±7.8)	41.5 (±8.2)	**35.6 (±7.6)**	17.1 (±5.7)	28.4 (±6.9)	**22.8 (±5.9)**
Total	56.2 (±2.3)	74.7 (±1.6)	**65.8 (±1.5)**	52.8 (±2.8)	56.2 (±2.8)	**54.5 (±2.5)**	42.0 (±3.7)	61.1 (±2.6)	**51.9 (±2.8)**	48.8 (±5.4)	55.2 (±5.8)	**52.1 (±5.4)**	31.1 (±4.9)	37.3 (±5.4)	**34.3 (±4.8)**

*Activities that caused sweating and hard breathing for at least 20 minutes on ≥3 of the 7 days preceding the survey.
†Such as toe touching, knee bending, or leg stretching during ≥4 of the 7 days preceding the survey.
§Such as push-ups, sit-ups, or weight lifting during ≥4 of the 7 days preceding the survey.
¶Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

TABLE 25. Percentage of high school students who participated in vigorous physical activity,* stretching exercises,† and strengthening exercises,§ and who were enrolled in physical education (PE) class and attended PE daily, by sex — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993

Site	Participated in vigorous physical activity			Participated in stretching exercises			Participated in strengthening exercises			Enrolled in PE			Attended PE daily		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
WEIGHTED DATA															
State surveys															
Alabama	46.6	70.1	**58.3**	31.0	40.1	**35.5**	20.1	39.8	**30.0**	41.6	63.1	**52.4**	36.6	53.5	**45.0**
American Samoa¶	62.4	69.2	**66.1**	35.0	41.4	**38.5**	29.1	51.9	**41.5**	56.0	59.6	**58.0**	33.7	31.2	**32.4**
Georgia	45.8	73.6	**59.5**	27.4	39.4	**33.3**	20.2	44.9	**32.4**	30.8	50.8	**40.7**	25.0	42.7	**33.7**
Hawaii	51.1	72.5	**62.2**	37.2	43.6	**40.5**	25.7	42.3	**34.3**	35.9	48.5	**42.5**	15.2	22.9	**19.2**
Idaho	58.4	73.4	**65.5**	43.6	44.9	**44.2**	34.5	51.2	**42.5**	37.6	50.6	**43.7**	31.1	41.9	**36.1**
Illinois	67.0	79.6	**73.3**	48.5	46.0	**47.2**	37.9	49.3	**43.6**	74.4	77.7	**76.0**	69.0	69.7	**69.4**
Louisiana**	49.6	69.4	**59.3**	30.7	42.1	**36.3**	20.0	43.1	**31.3**	60.3	70.8	**65.4**	52.8	58.3	**55.3**
Massachusetts	57.3	71.4	**64.5**	36.9	37.9	**37.4**	27.7	42.7	**35.3**	79.3	81.0	**80.2**	10.6	12.7	**11.7**
Mississippi	46.4	66.1	**56.2**	24.4	30.8	**27.5**	19.6	36.8	**28.2**	13.8	29.5	**21.6**	11.4	24.6	**17.9**
Montana	60.2	74.7	**67.8**	43.6	44.2	**43.9**	34.8	48.7	**42.1**	50.9	56.0	**53.5**	34.6	41.8	**38.3**
Nebraska	60.7	76.1	**68.6**	47.6	49.8	**48.8**	33.6	49.5	**41.7**	45.0	52.1	**48.6**	28.2	35.9	**32.1**
Nevada	61.3	75.2	**68.3**	45.4	40.8	**43.1**	33.5	49.2	**41.5**	49.1	58.0	**53.7**	44.3	52.5	**48.5**
New Hampshire	57.5	72.3	**65.0**	41.0	39.1	**40.1**	32.6	41.4	**37.1**	44.4	48.5	**46.5**	23.7	27.6	**25.7**
New York**	64.4	80.0	**72.3**	39.1	40.3	**39.7**	27.0	41.8	**34.5**	95.3	94.5	**94.9**	8.5	10.6	**9.5**
North Carolina	47.6	71.0	**59.1**	NA††	NA	**NA**	22.8	43.0	**32.8**	40.6	54.6	**47.5**	30.0	40.1	**35.0**
Ohio	49.8	73.2	**61.7**	38.6	44.7	**41.7**	28.0	48.3	**38.4**	41.5	43.7	**42.7**	36.5	37.5	**37.0**
South Carolina	46.9	66.1	**56.5**	32.1	37.8	**34.9**	25.1	39.9	**32.6**	34.2	44.8	**39.7**	29.5	34.6	**32.0**
South Dakota	54.0	73.1	**63.7**	36.8	38.7	**37.7**	27.4	44.8	**36.2**	27.7	38.1	**33.0**	19.3	26.7	**22.9**
Tennessee	49.3	69.8	**59.7**	32.6	39.3	**36.0**	24.6	45.0	**34.9**	27.0	35.1	**31.1**	24.9	31.2	**28.1**
Utah	61.3	74.0	**67.6**	43.6	37.8	**40.7**	30.2	41.8	**36.2**	54.4	58.6	**56.6**	38.2	40.7	**39.5**
Vermont	60.2	76.6	**68.6**	40.0	42.2	**41.1**	28.0	43.3	**35.9**	49.9	56.7	**53.4**	34.3	40.1	**37.3**
Virgin Islands¶	41.0	63.4	**51.7**	20.7	26.9	**23.7**	14.3	29.9	**21.8**	52.1	54.1	**53.0**	39.8	35.1	**37.5**
West Virginia	58.2	77.2	**67.8**	34.4	34.9	**34.6**	26.9	40.5	**33.7**	35.5	46.4	**41.0**	32.5	40.0	**36.3**
Wisconsin	58.3	70.0	**64.3**	39.0	38.5	**38.7**	26.2	39.8	**33.2**	63.9	71.4	**67.7**	27.9	34.0	**31.0**
Unweighted data															
Arkansas	54.2	73.2	**63.8**	38.3	42.5	**40.4**	29.7	45.7	**37.8**	40.2	51.2	**45.7**	36.2	44.8	**40.5**
Delaware	50.0	73.5	**61.6**	30.4	32.8	**31.6**	23.2	38.1	**30.6**	39.0	49.7	**44.3**	32.4	39.2	**35.7**
Kentucky	50.5	77.8	**63.5**	27.2	33.8	**30.4**	19.3	38.2	**28.3**	17.6	30.8	**23.9**	14.0	25.2	**19.3**
Maine	62.4	75.9	**68.8**	45.7	43.4	**44.5**	30.4	41.1	**35.6**	50.8	57.6	**54.1**	18.0	26.0	**21.8**
New Jersey	53.5	71.0	**61.8**	43.8	45.2	**44.4**	32.4	46.6	**39.1**	89.7	88.8	**89.3**	58.2	62.9	**60.5**
New Mexico	54.5	76.0	**65.6**	35.6	40.9	**38.4**	28.8	47.2	**38.4**	45.2	59.8	**52.7**	41.8	53.7	**48.0**
Oregon	63.2	76.9	**69.8**	46.9	48.9	**47.9**	34.3	50.8	**42.3**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**
Wyoming	61.5	73.9	**68.0**	46.4	48.4	**47.4**	35.1	51.5	**43.6**	50.2	60.3	**55.4**	43.4	49.9	**46.8**

TABLE 25. Percentage of high school students who participated in vigorous physical activity,* stretching exercises,† and strengthening exercises,§ and who were enrolled in physical education (PE) class and attended PE daily, by sex — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993 — Continued

Site	Participated in vigorous physical activity			Participated in stretching exercises			Participated in strengthening exercises			Enrolled in PE			Attended PE daily		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
LOCAL SURVEYS															
Weighted data															
Boston	42.6	58.3	**50.2**	22.8	26.8	**24.8**	20.4	33.0	**26.3**	62.5	62.7	**62.7**	9.7	9.8	**9.8**
Chicago	56.3	67.2	**61.4**	37.8	34.1	**35.8**	27.8	43.8	**35.3**	94.3	91.4	**92.6**	85.2	75.9	**80.5**
Dallas	47.3	63.2	**54.9**	29.2	35.9	**32.4**	23.3	39.7	**31.1**	33.2	45.4	**39.0**	28.6	35.4	**31.9**
Dist. of Columbia	37.5	53.4	**44.8**	24.4	27.1	**25.7**	18.3	33.2	**25.0**	41.6	45.1	**43.2**	21.9	20.5	**21.3**
Fort Lauderdale	46.5	74.2	**60.3**	30.8	36.0	**33.4**	22.5	41.4	**32.0**	28.3	46.5	**37.4**	22.0	35.4	**28.7**
Jersey City	41.3	58.1	**49.6**	31.5	37.2	**34.3**	18.5	44.4	**31.3**	84.2	84.8	**84.4**	69.2	70.8	**69.8**
Miami	48.3	65.5	**57.0**	34.5	39.5	**37.0**	24.1	39.4	**31.8**	39.4	46.0	**42.8**	31.1	35.8	**33.5**
San Diego	59.8	77.4	**68.6**	50.0	53.2	**51.6**	30.5	46.3	**38.4**	60.5	69.9	**65.2**	50.5	54.9	**52.6**
Seattle	58.0	70.6	**64.4**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**
Unweighted data															
New Orleans	41.2	63.5	**50.3**	27.6	33.2	**29.8**	21.5	37.7	**28.1**	56.3	59.7	**57.6**	51.2	51.7	**51.3**
New York City	57.6	80.8	**68.5**	36.4	45.0	**40.3**	25.4	47.3	**35.6**	82.2	83.1	**82.5**	52.1	56.3	**54.1**
Philadelphia	41.9	63.0	**51.9**	31.6	35.0	**33.2**	20.7	38.7	**29.3**	56.8	62.2	**59.2**	28.9	37.5	**32.9**
San Francisco	50.7	69.5	**59.5**	33.6	38.3	**35.7**	21.7	35.9	**28.5**	54.2	61.7	**57.7**	43.0	49.7	**46.1**

*Activities that caused sweating and hard breathing for at least 20 minutes on ≥3 of the 7 days preceding the survey.
†Such as toe touching, knee bending, or leg stretching during ≥4 of the 7 days preceding the survey.
§Such as push-ups, sit-ups, or weight lifting during ≥4 of the 7 days preceding the survey.
¶U.S. territories are included as states.
**Survey did not include students from the state's largest city.
††Not available.

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APPENDIX

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System Coordinators

Site	Coordinator	Affiliation
Alabama	Joyce Moore, Ed.D.	State Department of Education
American Samoa	Jeffery Chun	Department of Education
Arkansas	Gary Parish, M.S.E.	Department of Education
Boston, MA	Nancy Strunk, M.S.	Boston Public Schools
Chicago, IL	Beverly Johnson Biehr, M.S.	Chicago Public Schools
Dallas, TX	Phyllis Simpson, Ph.D.	Dallas Independent School District
Delaware	Janet Arns, R.N., M.S.	State Department of Public Instruction
Dist. of Columbia	Johnnie Fairfax, Ph.D.	District of Columbia Public Schools
Ft. Lauderdale, FL	Diane Scalise, M.S.	The School Board of Broward County
Georgia	Rendel Stalvey, M.S.	State Board of Education
Hawaii	Ann Horiuchi	Department of Education
Idaho	Anne Williamson, M.H.E.	Department of Education
Illinois	Glenn Steinhausen, Ph.D.	State Board of Education
Jersey City, NJ	David Chioda, M.S.	Jersey City Board of Education
Kentucky	Holly Conner, M.A.	Department of Education
Louisiana	Dean Frost, M.Ed.	State Department of Education
Maine	Joni Foster	Department of Education
Massachusetts	Kevin Cranston, M.Div.	Department of Education
Miami, FL	Nadine Gay, M.S.W.	The School Board of Dade County
Mississippi	I.D. Thompson, M.A.	State Department of Education
Montana	Richard Chiotti	Office of Public Instruction
Nebraska	Joanne Owens-Nausler Ph.D.	Department of Education
Nevada	Robbinette Bacon	Department of Education
New Hampshire	Joyce Johnson, R.N., M.A.	State Department of Education
New Jersey	Thomas Collins, Ph.D.	State Department of Education
New Mexico	Kristine Meurer, M.S.	State Department of Education
New Orleans, LA	Sydonia Taylor, M.A.	Orleans Parrish School Board
New York City, NY	Ellen Shelton, M.S.	New York City Board of Education
New York	Naomi Marsh, M.Ed.	State Education Department
North Carolina	James Bennett, Ed.D.	Department of Public Instruction
Ohio	Joyce Brannan, Ph.D.	Department of Education
Oregon	Patricia Ruzicka, Ph.D.	Department of Education
Philadelphia, PA	Catherine Balsley, Ed.D.	The School District of Philadelphia
San Diego, CA	Jack Campana, M.A.	San Diego Unified School District
San Francisco, CA	Joyce Fetro, Ph.D.	San Francisco Unified School District
Seattle, WA	Pamela Hillard, M.P.A.	Seattle Public Schools
South Carolina	Joanne Fraser, Ed.D.	State Department of Education
South Dakota	Marianne Carr, M.S.	Department of Education and Cultural Affairs
Tennessee	Elizabeth Word, M.A.	State Department of Education
Utah	Laurie Lacy, M.S.	State Board of Education
Vermont	Nancy Emberly, M.A.T.	Department of Education
Virgin Islands	Suzanna Tye, Ph.D.	Department of Education
West Virginia	Lenore Zedosky, R.N., M.N.	Department of Education
Wisconsin	Lori Weiselberg, M.P.H.	Department of Public Instruction
Wyoming	Michael Smith	Department of Education

State and Territorial Epidemiologists and Laboratory Directors

State and Territorial Epidemiologists and Laboratory Directors are acknowledged for their contributions to *CDC Surveillance Summaries*. The epidemiologists listed below were in the positions shown as of January 1995, and the laboratory directors listed below were in the positions shown as of February 1995.

State/Territory	Epidemiologist	Laboratory Director
Alabama	Charles H. Woernle, MD, MPH	William J. Callan, PhD
Alaska	John P. Middaugh, MD	Katherine A. Kelley, DrPH
Arizona	Lawrence Sands, DO, MPH	Barbara J. Erickson, PhD
Arkansas	Thomas C. McChesney, DVM	Michael G. Foreman
California	George W. Rutherford, III, MD	Michael G. Volz, PhD
Colorado	Richard E. Hoffman, MD, MPH	Ronald L. Cada, DrPH
Connecticut	James L. Hadler, MD, MPH	Sanders F. Hawkins, PhD
Delaware	A. LeRoy Hathcock, Jr, PhD	Mahadeo P. Verma, PhD
District of Columbia	Martin E. Levy, MD, MPH	James B. Thomas, ScD
Florida	Richard S. Hopkins, MD, MSPH	E. Charles Hartwig, ScD
Georgia	Kathleen E. Toomey, MD, MPH	Elizabeth A. Franko, DrPH
Hawaii	Richard L. Vogt, MD	Vernon K. Miyamoto, PhD
Idaho	Jesse F. Greenblatt, MD, MPH	Richard H. Hudson, PhD
Illinois	Byron J. Francis, MD, MPH	David F. Carpenter, PhD
Indiana	Edmundo M. Muniz, MD, PhD, MSc	Barbara Wilder (Acting)
Iowa	M. Patricia Quinlisk, MD, MPH	W. J. Hausler, Jr, PhD
Kansas	Andrew R. Pelletier, MD	Roger H. Carlson, PhD
Kentucky	Reginald Finger, MD, MPH	Thomas E. Maxson, DrPH
Louisiana	Louise McFarland, DrPH	Henry B. Bradford, Jr, PhD
Maine	Kathleen F. Gensheimer, MD, MPH	Philip W. Haines, DrPH
Maryland	Diane M. Dwyer, MD	J. Mehsen Joseph, PhD
Massachusetts	Alfred DeMaria, Jr, MD	Ralph J. Timperi, MPH
Michigan	Kenneth R. Wilcox, Jr, MD, DrPH	Robert Martin, DrPH
Minnesota	Michael T. Osterholm, PhD, MPH	Pauline Bouchard, JD, MPH
Mississippi	Mary Currier, MD, MPH	Joe O. Graves, PhD
Missouri	H. Denny Donnell, Jr, MD, MPH	Eric C. Blank, DrPH
Montana	Todd D. Damrow, PhD, MPH	Douglas O. Abbott, PhD
Nebraska	Thomas J. Safranek, MD	John D. Blosser
Nevada	Randall L. Todd, DrPH	Arthur F. DiSalvo, MD
New Hampshire	M. Geoffrey Smith, MD, MPH	Veronica C. Malmberg, MSN
New Jersey	Kenneth C. Spitalny, MD	Shahiedy I. Shahied, PhD
New Mexico	C. Mack Sewell, DrPH, MS	Loris W. Hughes, PhD
New York State	Susan Klitzman	Ann Willey, MD, PhD
North Carolina	J. Newton MacCormack, MD, MPH	Samuel N. Merritt, DrPH
North Dakota	Larry A. Shirley, MS, MPH	James D. Anders, MPH
Ohio	Thomas J. Halpin, MD, MPH	Kathleen L. Meckstroth, DrPH
Oklahoma	James T. Rankin, Jr, DVM, PhD, MPH	Garry L. McKee, PhD
Oregon	David Fleming, MD	Michael R. Skeels, PhD, MPH
Pennsylvania	Maria E. Moll, MD	Bruce Kieger, DrPH
Rhode Island	Barbara A. DeBuono, MD, MPH	Walter Combs, PhD
South Carolina	James J. Gibson, MD, MPH	Harold Dowda, PhD
South Dakota	Susan F. Lance, DVM, MPH	Richard S. Steece, PhD
Tennessee	Kerry Gateley, MD	Michael W. Kimberly, DrPH
Texas	Diane M. Simpson, MD, PhD	David L. Measrang, PhD
Utah	Craig R. Nichols, MPA	Charles D. Brokopp, DrPH
Vermont	Robert O'Grady (Acting)	Burton W. Wilke, Jr, PhD
Virginia	Grayson B. Miller, Jr, MD	James L. Pearson, DrPH
Washington	Paul Stehr-Green, MPH	Jon M. Counts, DrPH
West Virginia	Loretta E. Haddy, MA, MS	Frank W. Lambert, Jr, DrPH
Wisconsin	Jeffrey P. Davis, MD	Ronald H. Laessig, PhD
Wyoming	Gayle L. Miller, DVM, MPH	Carl H. Blank, DrPH
American Samoa	Julia L. Lyons, MD, MPH	—
Federated States of Micronesia	Vacant	—
Guam	Robert L. Haddock, DVM, MPH	Jeff Benjamin (Acting)
Marshall Islands	Tony de Brum	—
Northern Mariana Islands	A. Mark Durand, MD, MPH	—
Palau	Jill McCready, MS, MPH	—
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